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MISSIONARY VALUE OF VACATION

In order to use a vacation one must have a vacation. Be it said to the credit of our churches as a whole, there is perhaps no class of men who more generally and regularly take a vacation in a certain period of the year than our ministers. Hardly a parish but cordially allows its hard-worked pastor surcease of labor and anxiety and rest from toil.

A vacation, we learn, is "freedom from occupation." Most of the year you must do a certain thing and you must do that certain thing right now. Catching trains, meeting pulpit and lecture appointments, preparing for public address or private counsel and committee pushes a man with unceasing tyranny. And here we find one of the elements of missionary value in the vacation. During the year about all one can do is that which he must do. Missionary work is given more or less attention and preparation for the prayer meeting or the missionary society. Broad, comprehensive reading and study along missionary lines is generally possible only during vacation. So in the use of vacation it is an important suggestion that lines of missionary study be laid out and pursued more broadly and comprehensively than is possible during the year.

There never has been a time when such an abundant and interesting amount of missionary literature was published as is true now. What a month of refreshment it would be to the average pastor to take up the study of China? The early history and the thrilling events of the present. Or, turning one's attention to our own country in the study of the Island Territories, a part of our home missionary field, large reward will follow. The composition of the population of these islands, their pagan and Christian history, their relation to our government and their place in the progress of the Kingdom of God.

The race perplexity; a dozen races mingling in our body politic, heterogeneous, to some extent unsympathetic, who must be Christianized and Americanized.

And so we bespeak for the use of the vacation in missionary inspiration and study a large value.

C. J. RYDER,
Managing Editor.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Office: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Charles E. Burton, D.D., General Secretary; Rev. Herman F. Swartz, Associate Secretary; Reuben L. Breed, D.D., Assistant Secretary; Chas. H. Baker, Treasurer; Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society, during sixty-two years, invested \$1,640,842 in missionary work on the Pacific Coast. Within thirty-two years the churches and missions established by us have given to the American Board and the Woman's Boards \$447,389, and to all our Congregational benevolences \$3,063,053. The home missionary investment in Wisconsin, covering a period of sixty-seven years, was about \$600,000. Because of that investment, our various denominational Societies received, within the same period, over two and a half millions of dollars. Home Missions pay. Because we know how fundamentally our ability to advance our work to-day determines the income to-morrow, both of men and money for the Kingdom, we cannot, unmoved, see the knife applied to our missionary appropriations. Can you?



The great missionary word of our day is "United." Such organizations as the Student Volunteer and Laymen's Missionary Movement will continue to hold the large place they have obtained in years past, but doubtless the chief responsibility in moulding the missionary life and activities of the churches of America will belong to the United Missionary Campaign. The brightest sign upon the missionary horizon is the fact that Home and Foreign Mission Boards of all denominations are uniting to-day in a way undreamed of five, or even three years ago, not simply to hold great missionary mass meetings throughout the land, but to present a unified program of missionary education to the churches of America. Who can estimate what it will mean to America to have all our Protestant churches studying "The Social Force of Christian Missions"?



A most successful seven-minute presentation of "Immigration in Allegory" was given at the Winona Lake (Indiana) Conference on Stunt Day. The scene opened with two huge American flags hung closely together, the blue fields making a solid block. A girl representing the Goddess of Liberty stood at the right, holding, instead of a torch, a quiver full of flags. As the piano in the distance softly played the strains of "America, the Beautiful," girls dressed in costumes representing eleven nationalities emerged, one by one, and were presented by the Goddess of Liberty with an emblem from her quiver. When types illustrating our first immigration from Ireland, the enforced immigration from Africa, down to the latest arrivals in 1914, had assembled, the whole group sang, "We've a Story to Tell to the Nations." It is seldom so comprehensive an immigration tableau has been so beautifully presented in so short a time.

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, through its newly-established Immigration Bureau, has undertaken the task of protecting immigrants from fraud and deception, advising them as to laws and licenses, schools and libraries, etc. This is an effort on the part of a great American city to properly interpret America to these new arrivals. Consider what it means, that within six months 5,732 immigrants were expeditiously directed to their homes; 8,554 were enrolled in English classes; 1,159 in citizenship courses, and that 913 at "citizenship receptions" received the papers that made them fellow citizens with us, who were "to the manor born."



Count the foreign-sounding names in this list. Practically all of them of the "Newer American, Southeastern type," are they not? These are the members of the Sunday-school of Proctor, Vermont, to whom Bibles were given last month: Alice Anderson, Anna Anderson, Bruno Baccei, Allen Baird, Julia Boroskey, Rosa Chehy, Henry Creer, Lucille Daggett, Sabena Dovala, Katharine Eckley, Chellis Gilmore, Rachel Hack, Helmer Hood, Lydia Horvath, Earle James, Helga Jakinen, Aldo Lertola, Anna Levis, Frederick Mason, Thomas Maynard, Veronica Polycik, Earle Raitanen, Sarva Rilly, Donald Rockwell, Fanny Ruohonen, Oliver Salmi, Francis Syrjanen, Mary Uveges, Alice Virta, Steven Dovala, Helen Polyachyk. Such a story of efficiency needs no moral. Only "Go, thou, and do likewise."



All interested in country church problems will welcome the booklet compiled by Rev. A. E. Holt, of Manhattan, Kansas. It is entitled "An Outline Study in Christianity and Rural Life Problems," and gives the substance of ten conferences held with students in various agricultural colleges. This is arranged in program form, and can be carried out in any church, Christian Endeavor Society, or missionary organization. Themes like "The Depletion of Rural Life in the United States," "Rural Life Analyses," and "The Message of Christianity to the Farmer" are handled honestly and accurately. The bibliography, giving the names of magazine articles, with dates and authors, is especially valuable.



Despite the large interests The Congregational Home Missionary Society has had in Alaska in the last score of years, no executive officer has ever visited that great empire. We have read everything published on Alaska, visited with returned prospectors and vacationists, studied photographs of our fields, appointed the best missionaries available, and scrutinized their letters and reports with great care; but no Secretary has ever felt that he could advise the expenditure of the large amount of time and money to visit this, our farthest Northwest. The signing of the Alaska railroad bill, however, opens an entirely new day in the history of the territory, and the Church must be ready for a great forward movement upon that frontier where Congress has decided to expend \$35,000,000 on railroad extension. The fact that Dr. Burton is to have a leading part at the Washington Congregational Assembly in August impelled our Board to ask him to study our important missions in Alaska. We wish he might go into Nome, but we are glad that our faithful people at Douglas and Valdez at least will see their General Secretary. We are sure that all lovers of the Home Missionary Society will follow Dr. Burton with their interest and their prayers as he undertakes this long, and, we hope, most propitious journey.

SOUTH DAKOTA THROUGH A GENERAL MISSIONARY'S EYES

By Rev. D. J. Perrin

THE year 1914 is the Silver Anniversary of the Sunshine State. On November 2, 1889, South Dakota took her place among the states of the Union, and her star found a place on the blue canton of "Old Glory."

While the gain in population has not been remarkable since South Dakota became a state, it amounts to 300,000 for the period. She has the basis for a large population, for she is a state of great resources. But by far the greatest source of wealth is in the agricultural lands. Here is a permanent heritage in a deep, rich, inexhaustible soil. Well tilled, it will provide homes for millions in the years ahead.

There is romance in South Dakota's early Congregational history. Before 1870 there was only the mother church, organized in 1868 in the steamboat town of Yankton. The next year came Dr. Ward, fresh from the Seminary, with his young bride, giving up many comforts to live and minister on the frontier. Ten years more found settlements increasing and the "gold rush" to the hills. By 1880 the churches numbered twenty-one and the membership 410.

Early in the 80's came the Yale Band, ten picked seminary men, among them Superintendent Thrall. They found abundant opportunity for labor, and together with older members organized many churches.

The next decade brought drought, running from three to six years, according to locality. Fields that for years had produced abundantly were dry and burnt under the scorching sun, and blighted vegetation yielded small harvests. The population shrank. Many prophesied no agricultural future for South Dakota. But normal times returned, and the next ten years saw

steady development east of the Missouri and the beginnings of settlement in the newly-opened districts west of it. By 1910 our churches numbered 196, with a membership of 9,713. The past four years, in face of drought, have brought marked advance in all directions.

The substantial character of Congregational foundation laying and development in the state is seen in three facts.

First. South Dakota is on a par with Iowa as a stronghold of Congregationalism. These two states have the distinction of having a larger proportion of Congregationalists within their bounds than any states west of New England.

Second. While in the nation Congregationalists drop to at least the sixth place among important English-speaking Protestant churches, they easily take second place in this state.

Third. Congregational workers have avoided overchurching. So earnest and successful have they been in this that, in face of frequent intrusions by other denominations in earlier years, the overchurched towns in which our denomination is found are few. Some telling figures on this point have recently been presented. Out of the 218 towns of less than 500 inhabitants, there are thirty-five which are overchurched.

Numerous local factors have helped in making South Dakota's splendid record in the past. For many years there has been a fine spirit of harmony and co-operation among home missionary leaders and pastors. Again, pastors of self-supporting churches have shown a helpful missionary spirit, giving generously of thought and time to the newer workers. A well-perfected state organization expedites the

solving of office and field problems. But most important is the fact that Superintendent Thrall, with marked executive ability, keen judgment of men, and marvelous resourcefulness in critical situations, has been tireless in his service as Superintendent for twenty-two years.

In passing it is well to note some facts regarding present conditions. Our churches are rapidly coming to self-support. Only thirteen of our missionaries are serving churches ten years or more old, and several of these are emergency cases. We have a large and developing rural work. Congregationalists have not neglected the town. But ours is a rural population, only thirteen per cent. of the people living in the cities. This spells large opportunity for social centers and rural parishes. Interesting experiments in this line are being carried on. For example, at Geddes, Rev. I. Cassel and his associate, Mr. Galt, are caring for four or five points surrounding the town.

A unique and most successful work has been opened in northern Hyde County, in a settlement of Bohemians, who for twenty-five years have lived in religious isolation. A young Bohemian pastor, Kocerha, spent a little more than a year in this section during his seminary vacations. He gathered about him 100 choice young people, and next month returns with his bride to devote his life to those of his own nationality who have settled in this part of the state.

The largest field for rural work is in the western section of the state. Here in recent years great districts have been opened to settlement. The soil is a rich, sandy loam. In other localities it is the affectionate "gumbo," yet gumbo, for the most part, that will produce fine crops of alfalfa, "Queen of the prairies."

At the present time this vast territory is sparsely settled, and is largely devoted to stock raising.

The people, largely shut off from social and church life, eagerly welcome the Sunday-school and religious services. Though scattered, they gather in community centers in goodly numbers. A missionary on these fields should have no fear of distance and must love travel. He does not find it necessary to drum up a congregation. Let the people know he is coming, and they will be there, a wide-awake, intelligent, oftentimes cultured, assembly.

A description of Rev. Vaclav Vavrina's field will help in giving an impression of one of these immense parishes. His district is Harding County, 53 by 51 miles, containing 1,729,920 acres. Don't overlook the 920, for these acres will bring fifty dollars each not long hence. Almost in the center of the county, fifty miles from the nearest railroad is Buffalo, the county seat. Twenty-five miles south is Redig, where for two years our church has been ministering not only to the spiritual life of many, but also furnishing a social center. It is developing a community consciousness and interesting the farmers in better methods of farming by means of community fairs. While Mr. Vavrina ministers to the spiritual life of the people, Mrs. Vavrina, a trained nurse, cares for their physical needs. In rain, wind, snow, and blizzard, day or night, she travels the endless prairies in response to urgent calls, able to set a bone, if need be, or to ease a mother's pain and care for the new-born babe. All honor to the medical missionary of the plains!

Nine miles north of Buffalo is a Sunday-school; seventeen miles southeast is another; twenty miles east of Redig still another, and ten miles west a fourth organization which meets in the home of the superintendent. Here recently we heard a wanderer of some sixty years, who had worked the mines, ridden the range, and not seen the

inside of a church for thirty years, talk as enthusiastically of "our Sunday-school" as would a six-year-old child.

There is a most encouraging condition that prophesies better days for Protestantism in the cordial relations which exist for the most part between the large denominations in the state. Comity principles have been adopted and are observed. But better far is the brotherly spirit of co-operation that has come among us. Methodists and Congregationalists especially, in a Christian and statesmanlike spirit, have been exchanging, or rather withdrawing reciprocally from fields, until now twelve towns which both denominations previously occupied, are one-church towns, some Methodist, some Congregationalist, all better equipped for strong work.

The Congregationalists in this state are maintaining the denominational reputation as educators. Yankton has never had a better year than the past. Redfield is looking to the future with new confidence. Ward Academy, stronger than ever, continues its fine record. Thrall Academy has been established at Sorum, in the northwest corner of the state, 300 miles from any denominational school, and 125 miles across country to the nearest state school.

What of the future of South Dakota Congregationalism? It is to be a continuation of the past. This is still a growing state. Our numbers are to be increased threefold or fourfold. Development of work wisely planted and meeting the needs of the multitudes to come—that is South Dakota's future share in building up the Kingdom.



AN OPTIMISTIC MESSAGE FROM THE SOUTHLAND

Assistant Superintendent James L. Graham of Alabama

IT is interesting to note that in the three Southeastern States of the Union there are about 175 Congregational churches which do not trace their spiritual ancestry to Plymouth Rock. About twenty-five churches in West Florida, and about seventy-five each in Georgia and Alabama were formerly Congregational Methodist organizations or are descended from them. The Congregational Methodists were, and are, a small denomination which has never as a body been enthusiastic on the subjects of missions, education or a salaried minister. Our churches are mostly small and their people poor. At times they have been much embarrassed by their contemporaries of other and stronger denominations, who have sometimes seemed willing to misrepresent our work and principles for the purpose of discouraging

any who might be thinking of uniting with the Congregational brotherhood of believers. Thus, in days gone by, many were frightened away from our fellowship through the fear that we were unsound and unsafe on vital questions dear to the hearts of conservative Southerners. What we have done, and are doing, cannot be judged by comparing the list of churches and communicants to-day with that of twenty-five years ago and with the large expenditure of money on the field during this period. In Alabama, even in communities where we have only a small church, there are many people to be found who are showing considerably more interest in religious work, education, and community welfare. I do not mean by this that all our members are interested in these things, nor that it is only the Congregational fold that has been inspired

by the history and spirit of our denomination. But our churches have been a leaven of high ideals in every community which we have entered. We have, as a denomination, been constantly and effectively disseminating a broader and more liberal spirit of toleration and fellowship among Christian believers.

It is not possible to speak of all that we are doing, but I wish to speak briefly of three or four of our Congregational centers.

The Hackleburg group, in the northwestern corner of the state, is composed of three small churches. One of them was organized last year, and the other two erected new houses of worship. In addition to bringing up their share of the state apportionment, they raised sixty-five dollars for the Home Missionary Society, and this year the Apportionment Committee has asked them to contribute a larger offering than previously. They have not only agreed to do this, but have also promised to raise a special offering of fifty dollars for the Society.

Birmingham, known the country round as one of the most wonderful cities of the South in resource and development, owes much to Congregationalism. Many of her influential citizens will tell you they were educated in Congregational schools, or schools planted by our denomination. Our church in this city is not large, but it is doing great things for the Master.

Thorsby, half way between Birmingham and the capital of the state, is the home of Thorsby Institute. The beautiful little Congregational church is located just off the large school campus, between the Boys' Dormitory and the Girls' Dormitory. This church gives more to Missions than any other of our Alabama churches of equal strength. It is also a real factor in the civic life of the attractive little town.

Ashland is located on the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad,

100 miles east of Birmingham. This has been generally thought of as the agricultural section of the state, but we are now coming to know the country as one rich in mineral deposits. Two or three graphite mines are operating successfully, and others are sure to be opened in the future, with Ashland as the shipping point. Our church here is small, but it has a place in the community and a service to perform. The history of this church would make interesting reading. Several years ago the congregation bought a little "hut" one mile from town. It had been built for a Negro tenant and was not only unattractive but unfit in every way for church purposes. Several years later, a lot nearer town was secured and a large one-room house was erected thereon. This was so much better than the former place of meeting that every one was happy in its possession. In the spring of 1910, a wind storm wrecked this house so badly that a new one had to be built. The wrecked building and the lot were sold, and another lot was bought within one block of the center of the town. At great sacrifice, the citizens helping loyally, a neat and attractive little building was erected at a cost of \$1,600. Since then matters have moved along smoothly, and to-day the church is no small factor in the life of the town. According to its strength, it is doing a larger work than either of the older or larger churches of the community.

Throughout the state we are experiencing a deeper spiritual life and a greater awakening to the meaning of our Lord when He said, "Preach the Gospel to every creature." For this deeper spiritual life and this awakening, our churches are indebted chiefly to the work of the Home Missionary Society. We believe we are beginning to love the Society in a larger way, and, as we hear it expressed throughout the state, it is our determination to do more for it than we have ever done before.

FULFILLING THE PROMISE IN MONTANA

By General Missionary C. M. Daley

THE incentive that has ever characterized the movement westward has been the desire for greater opportunity—for greater enlargement, and in this inland empire of the Northwest the tide would seem to be at its full. Here agriculturists and other men of affairs have come in large numbers, seeking industrial promise, and they have not been disappointed. Montana's 90,000,000 acres of forest, grazing and farming land, about equally divided; her water-power possibilities; 6,000,000 acres of farm land, where upon two projects alone the Government proposes to expend in reclamation work upward of \$17,000,000—these, with many other advantages, present tangible proof of Montana's present and future greatness. As a consequence, 135,000 people, officially estimated, the best in brain and brawn from the British Isles, from Northern Europe, and sons and daughters from states eastward and westward, have poured into Montana during the past three years.

Here they find the early pioneer, sturdy, stable, conservative, with a good mind and a great heart. The latchkey always hangs outside his door. If he is not responsive, it is because the project does not seem to him big enough—the cause great enough. He may not have the right perspective, and he is now being jostled from all sides. But readjustment will follow, and he will occupy, as always, a large place in the affairs of the state.

The effect of all this is dramatic and thrilling. It presents without equivocation, and almost without parallel, the "perils of immigration," prophetically set forth by Dr. Josiah Strong some thirty years ago. It also presents his optimistic vision concerning these great inland empires of the West. The process will continue; homogeneity will eventuate, and

there will result strength. For here, I verily believe, will be wrought out many of the great problems of national life that are already conspicuous in their import, and which cannot be wrought out in the cities or more densely populated districts.

But the most pressing question is, how can the church keep pace with the rushing tide of industrial life? Montana Congregationalists are perplexed not a little over this problem, and are putting forth every legitimate effort to solve it. On this frontier, comprising the whole northern half of Montana, five Congregational churches and several Sunday-schools have been established in as many months, and with one exception, they were organized on locations within the two great Government irrigation projects already referred to—the Sun River Project, comprising ultimately 216,346 acres, and costing \$10,000,000; and the Milk River Project, comprising 219,557 acres, and to cost ultimately \$7,000,000. These broad irrigable tracts, to be divided into eighty-acre units or less, will eventually support large and prosperous communities. Do we plant wisely?

Within this great district of northern Montana are also hundreds of thousands of acres of dry farming lands already homesteaded. Here also is the great and beautiful Flathead country, with its orchard and lumbering interests. Contiguous, on the east side of the mountains, lies the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, soon to be opened to settlement, and farther eastward, the famous Fort Rock Reservation, already open and being homesteaded. Here, too, is the city of Great Falls, with a population of nearly 20,000, a growing railroad center, whose diverging lines are already in process of electrification.

Readers, do you wonder at the call for more men and more money when such actualities surround us, when

the future welfare of the state and the prosperity and peace of its people depend upon the solution of the greatest problem in the hearts and minds of men? We believe that the

church is entrusted with a promise—the promise. Therefore, with good soldierly fortitude, we press forward to plant her standard upon the heights before us.

A UTAH FIELD

By Rev. George A. Downey

I AM sorry not to be able to write of any tangible advancement of the work in the way of baptisms, increase by confession of faith, etc., but some good seed has been planted, and some day it will spring up and bear fruit. There has been no break in the regular services.

The last Sunday in May, I was called to attend the funeral of a lad of nine, the son of a Government farmer at Randlett, thirty-five miles by auto, over the desert. There was a mixed assemblage of Indians and whites present, all most sympathetic with the bereaved family. If I ever felt that any services in my power to render were appreciated, I felt it that day. A more grateful family could hardly be found.

Up to the present my time has been much absorbed by the school. I hope, during my vacation, to be able to do some real missionary work, but I make no promises as to immediate results. There are many surprises and disappointments in connection with the work here, but I am sure it will pay in the long run.

The Church Cabinet decided to have one lecture a month, and three have been delivered on "How We Got Our Bible." These lectures attracted some people who otherwise do not usually attend our meetings, and a number of Mormon residents heard them as well. About one-third of our Sunday evening congregation is composed of young people of the Mormon faith.

The changing character of Western life makes it hard to settle down to any real day-after-day kind of church work. Our strongest and best workers

are those who have broken away from Mormonism and come into our fold. Lax moral conditions in the community around us is a cause of uneasiness and discouragement, but at the same time serves as a constant spur to renewed and ceaseless activity. I am a member of the executive board of the recently organized Moral Betterment League, composed of representatives of all social organizations in the neighborhood, including churches and clubs. We are now in the midst of a no-license campaign.

The following incident is both interesting and suggestive: A man called upon me last week with reference to his son, who, on account of lack of school advantages in earlier years, did not quite make his next grade. He told me he had let a very fine ranch which he owns some distance away in order that he might have neighbors and his son could be near a good school. An accident and a death in his family, which occurred about a year ago affected him very seriously, and he is inclined to be very melancholy at times. I spoke to him of our privilege of prayer, and he answered, "I'll be frank with you; I never could do it." He was most appreciative of the help I tried to give. He told me that his mother, when only thirteen, had been brought here from England and married to a man who already had a wife and children. Can we wonder that many do not believe in the sanctity of a "Church" which could do a thing like that? I believe this attitude is typical of many in this part of the country. Pray that we may do the right kind of missionary work for all who seek our help.

SHARING HER VISION

Mrs. James W. Skerry, Priest River, Ida.

AS I sit in the pleasant living room of the new parsonage, and look out past the luxuriant vines that shade the porch, to the mist-covered hills, I feel that my lines have indeed fallen in pleasant places, and that we who live in the beautiful valley of Clark's Ford have truly a "goodly heritage."

Six years ago, we received a letter from the church here that seemed like a Macedonian cry. Little encouragement was offered, and we were plainly told that the town was as dead as the church and that its doors had been closed for five years. All interest in things spiritual had ceased to exist, save for the faithful few, who tried, rather intermittently, to maintain a Sunday-school. We welcomed the call, for it seemed to present an opportunity for meeting a real need, and accordingly the first of September found us looking over the field.

By the aid of the Church Building Society, a neat little church had been built some years before during an era of prosperity. This was before the burning of White Pine Mill, to which we of Priest River refer somewhat as one does to the deluge, as a notable and history-making event. A large part of the residence portion was burned at that time, and in the five years or so that had elapsed shrubs and underbrush had grown over the old building site, giving the town a strangely wild and unkempt appearance.

The advent of the new minister was heralded by much dubious head shaking and open disapproval. Some kindly-disposed persons advised the young man, solely for his own good, to move on, recounting to him the unpleasant experiences of others who had tried in vain to shepherd a flock that did not desire shepherding. But quite undaunted he proceeded to rent a little four-room house, devoid of paint without or within, and with

walls adorned by cheap paper of most atrocious hue. But it was a house, and ultimately a home. Even such a slight inconvenience as a cook stove that refused to bake evenly, and whose entire top was liable to collapse if the cook forgot to remember its infirmities, had not the power to very seriously disturb our domestic tranquility.

One of the outstanding experiences of that first winter was the ride to the lumber camp to hold services. I shall never forget that first ride. The gigantic pines on either side, with snow-laden branches, standing like giant sentinels to guard the way, and always silently pointing upward; the river below, ice-bound, roaring dully beneath its fetters; and over it all the eloquent silence thrown like a veil over the solitude. And then the lumber camp! The wonder of seeing the great loads of logs hauled on huge sledges over roadways of ice to the nearest chute, where each mighty log is sent rushing down the steep incline into the river! The lumberman's life is a rigorous one. He is out in the bracing air, subjected to frequent danger, and it should make him strong in body and soul. There are many fine men among them, in spite of the rather unfavorable opinion popularly held of the "Lumber Jack," and due to those who lose in the struggle of life.

But most appealing in his loneliness and isolation is the homesteader. Often there is a large family of children who have never seen the inside of a church. Such is our American respect for learning that there can scarcely be found a family so secluded that the children cannot reach, at least for several months each year, some little schoolhouse where the eight grades are as capably taught as in the schools of larger places, for the educational system of these Western States is surprisingly thorough. In some of these schoolhouses Sunday-

schools have been organized, and occasionally preaching services are held by a pastor from a nearby town. Mr. Skerry has been able to do considerable work along this line, and I sometimes accompany him; but some of these Sunday-schools are twenty-five and even forty miles distant, in which case an extra passenger is a great disadvantage.

In spite of the rather discouraging outlook at first, within a year and a half of our arrival there had been erected a beautiful modern parsonage, and some needed improvements were made on the interior of the church building. The liberal loan from the Church Building Society made this

possible, and the opening of a new mill brought many families into the town, many of them being very helpful in our church work. Several new and beautiful homes have been built recently, and we have a fine high school, electric light, and city water. There are telephones in a number of homes, and improvements hardly dreamed of five years ago. In spiritual things we believe there is growth. Recently eighteen were added to our membership. God has blessed our humble beginning, and we trust that Priest River may yet become a center of power from which shall radiate Gospel influences to all the region round about.

AMONG GERMAN CONGREGATIONALISTS IN THE NORTHWEST

By General Missionary Herman F. Sell

IN the spring of 1913 I stood for two days at the depot in Billings, Montana, welcoming men, women, and children who had left their homes in Nebraska and Colorado to work in the sugar beet fields of the Billings Valley. One train alone brought 500 of these workers, and it is estimated that about 2,000 have come into this region during the past three years. Many were old friends, glad to accept a friendly hand in greeting. The result of this immigration has been evidenced by four new church buildings and a number of mission points, and with your kind permission I will describe some of these for the readers of THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

The first of these churches was erected at Laurel. It now has a membership of 177, with a very flourishing Sunday-school and Christian Endeavor Society. It may be said that the majority of its charter members were strangers to our Congregational polity. However, one of the leaders in the movement had

inclinations toward our denomination through the influence of a friend in Colorado, and invited one of our pastors to come out from that state and organize the church with the assistance of the General Missionary.

Another of these churches is located at Newton, thirty-five miles east of Billings. In some respects this work is more interesting than the one previously mentioned because it is composed entirely of homesteaders who have taken forty acres of land, all under irrigation. This church was organized two years ago, with a membership of forty-two, which has increased to one hundred.

The third church—Billings—is more than two years old, but for various reasons the work did not crystallize into the proper form until the present pastor was called, and under his leadership there have been larger developments in the past six months than during the previous two years. There is another factor which has contributed largely to the phenomenal success of the Billings church.

An interested inquiry on the part of some of the prominent business men resulted in an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce to Rev. Mr. Reister to lay before them a plan by which the city might keep these strangers within her gates instead of having them return to their former homes to spend the money earned here during the summer months. In a few words the pastor told them that two things were necessary—a church and a factory, where they could find employment during the winter months. The result of this friendly conference is a church costing upward of \$4,000 and a factory in prospect.

The last of the chain of churches in the beautiful Billings Valley is located at Huntley. Some seven years ago, our English-speaking friends organized a church and put up a building commensurate with the prospect of the region. But soon afterward the Methodists thought it desirable to organize there also, and the community is not strong enough to support two churches. So this past spring, when some thirty-five German families came from Kansas and rented farms around Huntley,

our English friends very cordially invited their German brethren to become members of the Congregational church, and after the election of new officers—all Germans—the entire property was turned over to the newcomers with a hearty Godspeed. We took in fifty-seven members. The majority of the American farmers in this region feel that before very long the entire Valley, east and west of Billings, will be settled by Germans.

I feel that another feature of the work in the great Northwest should be mentioned, and that is the spirit of revival which has swept over a portion of this section. I have in mind a town in South Dakota where more than a hundred have been brought to Christ this season, and one in North Dakota where seventy-five found their way to salvation. Not the least impressive feature of all this is the fact that large numbers of children sought the Saviour. It is a great country, and the opportunities for spreading the Gospel come before us more prominently every day. May the day soon dawn when we shall have the men and money with which to meet them.

A SOUTHERN "ALL-DAY SING"

By Superintendent W. H. Hopkins

NEXT to the revival, the great religious meeting in the Southland is the "All-Day Sing." During the summer time each church in the country plans to hold an annual musical festival under this title. Since about seventy-nine per cent. of the people in the South still live in the open country or small village, it is easy to realize how prominent a place in the rural life these "Sings" occupy. In the past year and a half I have attended quite a number, and I believe a description of the last one will prove of interest to the readers of THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

The little white church where the festival was held stands at a country cross road. In front of it there is a little grove; to one side is the silent city of the dead; in the rear, on one side, is a characteristic Southern rural home; on the other side is a rude cabin, the home of a large Negro family.

The "Sing" began on Saturday morning. The audience came from far and near, and every home in the vicinity of the church had its full delegation of visitors. There was a full house when the program began. The singers were placed according to the quality of their voices, and each

leader had his own hymn book, which, after some effort, he succeeded in having distributed. Hymn book making is in no danger of becoming a lost art in the South. The number of different books, though all of a type, is legion. After the first hymn, a prayer was offered by a minister present, and then for twenty minutes the leaders endeavored to put as much as possible into the music. Now and then there was a brief word of exhortation and interpretation. During the day there were about thirteen different leaders and some five or six hours of singing. At night the people scattered to the different homes in the community. All work was barred, and old and young had a good time visiting.

On Sunday morning the people began to gather at the church by half-past eight. It was a great day for the old grandmother as well as for the young lads and lassies. When the entire congregation was assembled there were some twenty-five automobiles and a solid two acres of mules and buggies. The thermometer was dancing around in the nineties. About 9:30 the program began.

The first leader gave his lesson and then seven others followed before the preacher of the day was given the floor. How many were present? Normally the church seats about 250, but by actual count there were over 400 inside and more than twice as many outside. On the grounds there were not less than 1,000 people, and this in the open country, miles and miles from any town. Hot? Yes; the air was stifling. But no one fainted, and no one seemed to be seriously troubled by the heat. They had a great time singing, and then with rapt attention they listened to the sermon.

After the sermon the women hastened out to the long table under the trees, while the men cared for the mules. In a few minutes the baskets and trunks were emptied of their contents, and a thousand people gathered for the blessing and the dinner. The

tables were loaded with fried chicken, pies, potato custard, egg custard, fried fruit pies, such as only Southern women can make, and cakes of every description. In each church the "Sing" is an annual affair, and for days the women bake and prepare for it. During the dinner there was the best of good fellowship. The old grandmother talked with the chums of her girlhood days, and the young men and maidens had the time of their lives. How many engagement rings were ordered next day, I know not.

At 1:30 the program was resumed. It was hot, but there was no difference in the size of the crowd. The only disturbance was during the change of leaders. Next to the pulpit a wash tub was kept filled with ice water, and this was in great demand. At five o'clock the program ended, and a happy though weary company turned their faces homeward.

What are the results of the "All-Day Sing?" Like many good things it is open to criticism, but there is great and permanent good in these gatherings. In the first place, it engenders religious passion; it is the religious motive that keeps it alive. The people sing the new hymns that day and for days and days to come. Both the words and the music may be cheap. They are, however, for these folks the best obtainable at present, and next to revival meetings these musical festivals are the leading element in keeping the religious fires of the South burning. In the next place, they are the best kind of community centers. It is well worth while to give the old grandmother a chance to meet and greet the friends of other days. Country life ordinarily has too few such occasions. It is worth while to give the young man an opportunity to buy that much prized engagement ring, and what better meeting-place could young people have? There are many fascinating and charming features connected with Southern life; the "All-Day Sing" is one of them.

THE SPIRITUAL NOTE IN HOME MISSION WORK

By General Missionary W. Knighton Bloom, Minot, N. D.

WHEN the question is asked as to what is the most interesting feature in the missionary and extension work of Congregationalism in northwestern North Dakota, the answer can be of no uncertain character. Faith has had its place and done its part; hope has often come to the rescue; love has crowned many a trying hour. But the effectiveness of this trinity has been made possible because there has been in evidence nearly everywhere a desire for the spiritual life in its highest and broadest form. This has not often been expressed in words, but the reception of our message, and the emphasis placed upon the highest forms of worship and service have made it clear that the one great feature of the work should be expressed in the words—"Give us the best."

In one of our growing cities there is a problem calling for consecration in leadership and self-sacrifice in giving. The results are seen in an enlarged constituency, a growing membership in church and Sunday-school, and a nearly completed church property, worth \$40,000, which is providing for community needs, religiously and socially. And all this because the spiritual note was struck and responded to.

In a section of another city, where the little church was reorganized less than a year ago, the devoted congregation was suddenly called upon to face a serious crisis. However one of the members, who had been with the organization since its beginning, said that the church had a mission in that part of the city, and, if necessary, it would "saw wood" for another eight years. There has since come into the leadership a man of large experience and splendid optimism, and with that spiritual consecration that means success.

Then there is a village with a

population of less than 150, where for years it has been a struggle to maintain church services. Defeat on account of sectarian differences seemed at times inevitable. Then consecrated womanhood took hold of the situation and success followed. This problem was solved by gathering together the scattered and discouraged forces, grading the Sunday-school, cultivating the church service, erecting a new and good house of worship, and by sane and intelligent pastoral evangelism. The results to-day are seen in a community church. The building is always filled and often crowded during the regular services, and the Sunday-school enrollment of 150 includes all departments from Cradle Roll to teachers' training class, all using graded lessons. The midweek service is a great success. In this parish again the spiritual note is the prevailing force.

In three other distinctly rural parishes the same element underlies the situation. There are inland places, fifty miles from the railway; newly-opened territory, where homesteaders are wrestling with the difficulties of frontier life; communities where changed conditions have almost depopulated large areas of country, leaving only a handful of folks behind, and in all these an occasional religious service reveals the same deep heart longing that is the one great spiritual hope of the time.

If emphasis needs to be laid upon some question of administration, ministration precedes it, and the answer usually comes by way of the spiritual impulse. If a church organization is to be made more efficient or a Sunday-school is to be improved by the introduction of graded lessons and other modern methods, it is the spiritual element in church efficiency or religious education that makes the new order possible. All this is in accord with the underlying purpose

of our home missionary work—to lay Christian foundations. This one great element makes possible a working basis. Leave out this element and failure is inevitable; make it the motive power and success is assured.

CONGREGATIONALISM AT THE CRETE CONFERENCE

By Miss Miriam L. Woodberry

NEBRASKA Congregationalists utilized the campus of Doane College at Crete during the ten days following commencement for a unique and most effective summer conference. With Gaylord Dormitory for a hotel; its reception hall used for assembly headquarters; the waitresses remaining in the dining room; the electric bell still ringing on schedule time; the matron for hostess, and several members of the faculty in charge, the executive force was ideal. Breakfast was served promptly at seven a. m., so there was no excuse for missing the first lecture at eight o'clock on "The Value of Religious Education." This course was opened by Rev. Lawrence R. Howard, student pastor at Lincoln University, and completed by Rev. Robert Gammon, of Chicago. The hour from nine to ten was devoted to a study of immigration under Miss Woodberry. A most important class on rural conditions followed, with Rev. A. E. Holt, of Manhattan, Kansas, leading, and with only five minutes intermission this was followed by a course on church history by Prof. H. H. Walker, of Chicago Theological Seminary. Although rain prevented the game of cricket planned by the Englishmen present, the intense heat failed to upset the afternoon programs for recreation, and the memory of a theological professor pitching quoits, the rural

expert "at the bat," our state Superintendent eating ice cream cones, and the pastor frying "weenies," to say nothing of the individual ministers who made records in different games of skill, served only as a background for the deep religious impression and consecrated service that closed each day, when the people of the whole town gathered with the school for its evening lecture in the church. All in all, it was a splendid conference.

The time has come when we all need to look back into the past and review the development of the religious thought of our day; to remember the men who gave years of their lives fighting the battles of the intellect and often paid the price at the stake. We need to appreciate the bigness of our inheritance and the debt we owe to those who have preserved the history of our church. Prof. Walker's course did that. No one busy with daily duties can understand the great progress in modern days in the conduct of Sunday-school teacher training, the publishing of new books adapted to children, the advance in methods, without occasionally sitting at the feet of an expert like Dr. Gammon; and the two courses on rural work and immigration so supplemented and balanced each other that all returned with a clearer vision of the marching orders for the coming year.

Paraphrasing an advertisement often seen in public prints, the most pertinent question among our ministers and churches this fall and winter may easily be, "Good morning! Have you organized a mission study class?" For this is a thing that most wide-awake churches and ministers will certainly do.

PRIZE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

THE QUESTION

THE question which was published in the June issue of the magazine was propounded by Rev. J. H. Olmstead, of Homer, New York, and reads as follows:

What should be done to try to induce people to present their church letters when they have retained their membership in a former place of residence largely through sentiment or indifference?

THE PRIZE ANSWER

The burden of correcting this old abuse of church membership lies upon the shoulders of both pastors. The pastor of the church which the member is leaving should urge him to take out his papers, making the importance of such action very plain. He should then write to some pastor in the town to which his member is moving, and everything possible should be done to make the newcomer feel welcome and to get the new family to come in touch with the church life of the community. Indifference and neglect on the part of the church member is often due to indifference and neglect on the part of both the pastor he has left and the one in his new place of residence.

Then, too, I would create an honorary membership roll in every church, and those who for sentimental reasons desire to retain their membership in the old church would be transferred to this roll with a simple but appropriate ceremony on the last Sunday of their stay. They would thus be honorary members of the old church and, at the same time, active members of the new one. Since only active members have the right to vote and to take part in the activities of a church, this plan would not entail membership in two churches.

I am persuaded that some such mode would considerably improve this drawback which now hampers the progress of many a church.

F. T. BASTEL.

Oberlin, O.

THE WINNING QUESTION FOR AUGUST

To what legitimate extent may a pastor use the public press for advertising purposes?

C. EDWIN BROWN.

Telluride, Colo.

DOES HOME MISSIONARY WORK PAY?

The Christian Endeavor Topic for
October 25, 1914.

In answer to this question let one of the Iowa Band make answer. In 1884 he wrote: "I bless the Lord for sending me here. Here would I live, here would I die. Not a moment of discontent have I had. Let me hunt up the sheep of the wilderness, let me sympathize with them in their trials. Never since I indulged the Christian's hope have I been more happy. But, oh, let the people of God pray for us! Let them not forget that our work on the frontier is intimately connected with the salvation of the whole world."

Quite a number of our publications are applicable to this subject, and we have selected the following leaflets for use in connection therewith.

"The Iowa Band." By Rev. T. O. Douglass, D.D. A brief account of the eleven young ministers who went from Andover Seminary in 1843 to do home mission work in Iowa.

"A Crowning Achievement." An illustrated booklet describing early exploits of the Iowa Band. Written by a son of one of their number, Rev. James L. Hill, D.D.

"Returns on Home Mission Expediture." Some statistics, serving roughly to gauge the magnitude and worth of Congregational service in the West.

"Some Things You Did Last Year." An attractive folder describing briefly the past year's accomplishments in Home Missions.

"Twelve Days on Ellis Island." A record of "something accomplished, something done," by our missionary on the Island.

"The Minister's Wife." Her influence and its effects on the community. Drawn from life.

"The Teacher's Treasure Chest." Also sketched from life. The leadership of the teacher and its results.

"How Christophe Columba Discovered America." The adventures of an Italian immigrant boy in New York and their happy ending.

Sent free upon request. Write to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



THE TREASURY

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY



MONTHLY COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

JUNE RECEIPTS

	Churches	Sunday schools	Y. P. Societ's	Women's Societies	TOTALS	Individual Contribut.	Total Contrib.	Const. St. Soc.	Legacies	TOTALS
1913.....	\$ 2,246.61	\$ 96.54	\$ 23.53	\$ 625.52	\$ 2,992.20	\$ 915.03	\$ 3,907.23	\$ 2,618.60	\$ 2,508.09	\$ 9,033.92
1914.....	2,318.09	137.56	64 05	960.40	3,480.10	647.32	4,127 42	2,144.18	18,754.69	25,026.29
Increase.....	71.48	41.02	40.52	334.88	487.90	.....	220.19	.....	16,246.60	15,992.87
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267.71	.....	474.42	.....	.....

FIRST THREE MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR—ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Y. P. Societ's	Women's Societies	TOTALS	Individual Contribut.	Total Contrib.	Const. St. Soc.	Legacies	TOTALS
1913.....	\$8,886.54	\$359.82	\$ 89.74	\$5,456.21	\$14,792.31	\$ 3,369.63	\$18,161.94	\$5,571.33	\$27,236.42	\$ 50,969.69
1914.....	8,588.99	296.64	135.70	5,842.23	14,863.56	3,919.15	18,782.71	7,557.08	42,289.45	68,629.24
Increase.....	.....	.....	45.96	386.02	71.25	549.52	620.77	1,985.75	15,053.03	17,659.55
Decrease.....	297.55	63.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

During the three months, \$6,246.19 was paid to Constituent State Societies on the percentage plan, and deducting this from the total contributions of \$18,782.71 leaves \$12,536.52 as the net contributions available for The Congregational Home Missionary Society in its nation-wide work.

The Treasury Department is one which interests all of the constituency of the Society, and more especially the workers upon the field. It is watched from month to month with anxiety to see how much the churches and individuals are supporting the work which has been committed to their hands. This is especially the case when necessity has compelled the cutting of schedules and giving up of work which has seemed promising and hopeful. Any signs of improvement are most welcome, and anything which looks as if there might be a falling off in the totals causes a sinking of the heart which can hardly be understood by those who have not had the experience.

We rejoice, therefore, to call attention to the slight gains in the departments which mean most, as shown by the above statement, and hope this means that we may this year make a closer approach to our apportionment figures and find our means more nearly sufficient for our needs.

After our legacy experience of last year, we feel as if we could say nothing in that regard until we were safely past the greater part of the twelve months.

Checks and Requests:

The legal name of the Society is "THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY." Testators should add, for complete identification, "Incorporated in the state of New York in the year 1826."

Conditional Gifts:

The Society accepts funds or securities under agreement to pay an annual income to the donor, or a beneficiary, during life. Write us for particulars.



OFFICE, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Honorary Secretary and Editor, A. F. Beard, D.D.; Corresponding Secretaries, Charles J. Ryder, D.D.; H. Paul Douglass, D.D.; Treasurer, Irving C. Gaylord; Secretary of Woman's Work, Mrs. F. W. Wilcox; District Secretaries, Rev. George H. Gutterson, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Lucius O. Baird, D.D.; 19 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. George W. Hinman, 21 Brenham Pl., San Francisco, Cal.; Field Representative, Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

A NEW BOOK ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM

THE American Missionary Association has always sought the sympathy and help of the Southern people in its Christian efforts in promoting and practicing the gospel principles of human brotherhood without prejudice against race or color. It has had unfeigned admiration for the white people in the South, who suffered so greatly and in so many ways in their mistaken conflict in the Civil War. They had their ideals shattered and their fortunes broken, but when the questions were settled by the arbitrament of war, accepting the conclusions in good faith, with new light and new purpose, they saw a divine leading and began to correct the mistakes of the past in extending to those whom they formerly owned, the sympathy and help they so greatly needed. Not a few noble spirits, great hearts at once recognized the immediate necessity of educating the heirs of slavery and welcomed the work of the Association in responding to the appeals of the ignorant colored people for the light which we had. Said Dr. Hapgood, a

Georgian, a quarter of a century ago, "Your Association is doing this necessary work on a very broad scale; your methods are good. They are yielding happy results." This was the spirit of grateful appreciation which came to the A. M. A. from some in almost every locality. They recognized the purposes and good will of those who had given themselves to do what they felt Jesus Christ would have them do. Naturally there were and ever have been those who "see and hear not, neither understand."

The Association meanwhile has gone on for half a century, grateful for Southern appreciation, and undiscouraged when it met the lack of it, unerringly maintaining its principles, in a spirit of Christian love and conciliation. Our Southern friends can never realize in what degree of high regard the A. M. A. has held these superior people who could so put feeling and prejudice under their feet and who could extend to the Negro a brother's helping hand.

We are led to these reflections upon

reading a new book entitled "In Black and White," by Mrs. L. H. Hammond, a Southern author, and a daughter of slave owners with a life-long residence in the South. It deserves, and we trust will have, a wide reading in every section of our country. It is discriminating and dispassionate; it appeals to the best in human nature and to the conscience of all who regard Christian motives and conduct and it must do a world of good. The generous excerpts which we make from it we hope will lead our readers to the entire work. They will find it a distinct contribution to the discussion of the race question. We are glad to know that the book has been read and approved by the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tennessee, a body composed of over 200,000 Southern white women, and has been adopted by them as a text book in their study course.

In the introduction Dr. Dillard, a friend of man of whatever race, says, "It is the editor and the politician who, more exclusively in the South than in any other part of the country, influence public sentiment on the race question. The men of letters, the educators, the educated business men have not counted appreciably in moulding public sentiment. The men who deal professionally in politics and public questions, and these include the newspaper men, have taken and still continue to take—not all of them, but a large majority—an attitude of hostility and repression toward the Negro race. But is it not time for a better note?" Let us quote from this gifted writer, as to

SOCIAL EQUALITY

"The truth is we know nothing about what Negroes were made for, or what they are capable of except on the broad general ground that every human race has human power of development in some direction. When one says a thing like that, old memories stir instantly in some of us and we suspect the argument of carrying the sting of social equality in its tail. If we just could rout that old bogey out of our imagination. Nobody can force on anybody associations undesired. What we white people need is not our care for racial separation but our prejudice."

* * * * *

"For many years the South squandered the fertility of her fields. We are learning slowly and painfully to build up the impoverished soil. But we have overlooked the squandered fertility of labor. Until we build up the worker the material on which his work is spent will never yield its normal return. It may go against our pride to recognize the fact, but we white people, if we really win our way with the mass of the Negroes and pay our share of the world debt of the strong to the weak must live down much of the record of our last fifty years."

* * * * *

CONCERNING LYNCHING

"It was with the deepest thankfulness that I sat in a body of Southern women gathered in Birmingham when resolutions against lynching were brought in and unanimously passed. The overwhelming majority of Southern women have always repudiated the need of mob-murder for their

protection, but it marks a great advance toward social consciousness when an organization representing over two hundred thousand Southern white women deliver a public protest against it. Here is one vigorous development of social conscience in the South as regards the Negro."

* * * *

POSSIBILITIES

"We know little about the educated prosperous members of the race. As fast as they enter this class they withdraw into a world of their own—a world which lies about all of us white folks—yet of whose existence we are scarcely aware. It is largely the inefficient, the failures or the immature and untrained who remain with us. As they rise out of their class they disappear from our view. Just what the highest type of the Negro race will be, nobody knows, for as a race they have not yet had normal conditions nor time for development."

* * * *

DUTY OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCHES

"We have thrown on the poor and on God's grace responsibility for the results of our own sins of neglect; and until the churches shoulder their share of responsibility for community conditions which defy the Bible law of human brotherhood here and now, I do not believe they will make any great headway in the world outside their own borders, in preaching the fatherhood of God or salvation for the world to come."

* * * *

THE NEGRO'S NEED OF HIGH IDEALS

"If I were asked what the mass of the Negroes most need that we should

give them, I think of only one answer, and that deepest need is not a Negro need, but a human one; we ourselves as a people share it profoundly. They need ideals. So many fundamental needs, so much emptiness where there must be solid foundations if anything worth while is built up. That which will open the way to fill all these empty spaces is a vision of something higher in their own souls—something to quicken them by vision and aspiration. If we look back over the last fifty years we will see perhaps how little of this foremost essential we have furnished for them. The Superintendent of education in one of our states in a recent report pronounces the Negro public schools of that commonwealth utterly inefficient; yet our public schools for Negroes have done good—a world of it. Some of this must be credited to those among us who have honestly sought the Negroes' good. The rest I think is due to the Negroes themselves and to those once-so-hated 'Yankees' who first made possible to Negro teachers a suitable preparation for their work."

* * * *

NEGROES NEED THE MOST EXPERIENCED AND CULTURED EDUCATORS

"I think *some* Negroes in the South are quick to repudiate the suggestion, *that Negroes are not entirely competent to take full charge of Negro education and Negro uplift in general. They want white people to furnish the money and leave them to direct the work. That some Negroes are entirely equal to such a task cannot be truthfully denied. The logical deduction is that the race has capabilities of development far beyond the position some of us would assign it. But it*

is idle to make claims which are not borne out by facts. The finest and strongest Negroes—I believe without a single exception—have come to their high development largely through contact with broad-minded, large-hearted white men and women. For years to come few of them are destined to reach that plane by any other process." (Italics ours.)

"The exceptional Negro should be given the most responsible work as a teacher and leader of his people which his ability deserves. But the race would be superhuman if in fifty years of freedom it had become capable of taking its future entirely into its own hands. Money alone cannot settle our debt. The debt of the privileged involves their personality."

A SUGGESTIVE LETTER

A LETTER received from a gentleman of education and culture—a graduate of one of our universities—expresses an opinion which we believe is shared by the larger number of the thoroughly educated members of his race in respect to the desire which crops out here and there that only Negroes should be educators of Negroes.

Strangely enough those who agitate for this, fall in with those antediluvians who wish even to make it unlawful for white persons to teach Negro schools, as has been done in Florida and is likely to be done in other Southern states. He writes:

"It is essential that the colored people in this country should attain as rapidly as practicable a good measure of European, Christian civilization, as represented in the more cultured sections of the United States; and I believe that this can be most effectively accomplished by the fullest opportunity of instruction from, and the widest possible contact with the best developed representatives of that culture. Otherwise the end sought must be far distant, if ever attained. I believe, though contrary to some opinions,

that in the process of mental and moral development, heredity is a factor equal if not superior to environment, and that it is safe to assume that the best results are not, as a rule, to be expected short of several generations of cultivated parents living under favorable environment. It is needless for me to affirm in what section we are to look for men and women of this type that would be willing to labor in the Southern missionary field. Barring rare exceptions—of which there are doubtless some—we can scarcely expect to find them among the first generation of children of the former slaves, very few of which have enjoyed the advantages of early and continuous cultured environment, or have had leisure for a post course of extensive supplemental study and reflection."

In comment upon this letter we may say that it has been the policy of the American Missionary Association from earliest days to seek out with great care all those who aspire to be teachers of their own race, and to give those who have made worthy preparation the worthiest possible opportunity. But we commend the thoughtful suggestion of this highly educated and cultivated Negro leader.

A TEST OF CHRISTIANITY

Prof. William Pickens

THE best test of American Christianity is not whether we can send the most missionaries, count the most converts and spend the most money in India, China and Japan or even Africa, but what can we do and what are we doing for ten million Negroes in America. It is not whether we can preach brotherhood to all the world, but whether we can practice brotherhood in our neighborhood.

With neither hope nor intention of detracting from the glory and goodness of foreign missionary work, we say that the spirit of the Founder of Christianity is opposed to a sentiment which makes it easier to practice Christian brotherhood through the collection box, the mails and the missionary magazines than to practice the same across the street and over my neighbor's fence. The meek but fearless Jesus of Nazareth would have called such inconsistency the ne plus ultra of Pharisaism. The principles of Christianity are pre-eminently suited to a solution of our domestic problems. Its teaching is necessarily democratic; it was founded by a democrat. Whatever the outward government of the community, its Christianity must be a democracy, a democracy of souls. It is a radical doctrine, and compromises are conspicuously absent from its fundamental teachings: Love thy neighbor as thyself—love your enemies. The gain of the whole world will not compensate the loss of a soul. All nations are of one blood, and in that sheet which Peter saw let down from

heaven there were not only beasts and birds but toads and snakes.

Such is the doctrine that has proved to be of greater vitality than any other in the history of human nature. For nearly two thousand years it has met no condition or phase of society where it proved to be inapplicable. It includes Jew and Gentile, Greek and barbarian; it began in the lowest ranks of society but has long ago reached the highest. What will this simple doctrine mean if applied to American race conditions without adulteration?

* * * * *

And by Church here we mean everything there is to it: spiritual body, membership, organization, and whatever else the term may connote. If the Negro is to be counted as an equal in anything with which Christian people have to do, surely that equality should begin in the Christian Church. But we find church leaders, some of eminence and influence, trying to twist the simple and straightforward gospel of Jesus Christ to the support of color-prejudice and race injustice. There is nothing in any religion that is clearer than the attitude of Jesus Christ on the relation of His Church to all men and the non-exclusiveness of its principles and privileges. The true Christian Church is the best authorized and the most inclusive democracy in the world. But there are not wanting among its leaders men who think behind the age, mediæval-minded men, who would make the pulpit the mouthpiece of Mammon and the Church the citadel of

privilege and caste. Can the American Church stand for righteousness as applied to the Negro in America? Or is it easier to cross the ocean and help the Negro in Africa, where Mammon and the oppressor have less objection? Jesus Christ would have made a parable on such weakness and inconsistency. If the Church believes in itself it must believe in the black man in this country, for there is no possible interpretation of the teaching of Christ which will exclude the American Negro or any other race.

We aver our faith in the Christian religion and its fitness to bring these two races into a right and peaceful relationship. Christianity has met and overcome hard things in its history: the corruption of empires, the

stubbornness of superstition and the night of heathendom. It has brought truer freedom and stabler self-government than the world has ever known before. It has made slavery an outcast in civilized society, federated the peoples of the great nations into a brotherhood more binding than treaties, and promises to make the ancient seat of the god of war a throne of the Prince of Peace. It is my faith and the faith of my buoyant race that this most vital of all reforming and informing forces will ultimately help us, white and black in this country, to lay aside the sin of prejudice that doth so easily and so sorely beset us and run with courage and endurance the race of civilization which God has set before us.

PROGRESS

IT is pleasant to read—as we do now and then—in Southern newspapers, gratifying responses to the convictions of thousands of the superior Southern white men as to their relations to the people of the Negro race. The quotations which we make below are full of significance, and they help the belief that the “Good Time Coming” is surely on the way, though it may not be very near.

IS IT A GOOD LAW?

Tampa Daily News

Florida has made it unlawful by statute for white persons to teach Negro schools, and South Carolina is preparing to follow her example. Is such a measure necessary, or reasonable, or demanded by public sentiment? Is it consistent with other things that are done by white people without question or thought of impropriety?

We think it will not be disputed that the Negroes should be given all of the education that their situation in life and the callings that are open to them may require. The white people of the South have been taxing themselves for a half century to accomplish this purpose. We

should not stultify ourselves by saying now that it is all unnecessary and undesirable.

If it is proper to educate the Negro then it is desirable that he should have the best instruction procurable. Can that be obtained from Negro teachers? Do we as white people concede that the white teachers are less competent? If not, then what is the object and purpose and justification of the law?

It is to the interest of the white people as well as, and more so, than the black that the latter should receive the right kind of training to make them good citizens. Which class of teachers is the more competent and the better fitted to give it to them?

Is the bugaboo of social equality at the bottom of it? What absurd nonsense! No Negro can force himself or herself into social equality with white people unless the white people are willing.

If it is necessary to prohibit white people teaching Negroes in order to keep down "social equality" why does not the same reason produce parallel legislation against white doctors attending Negro patients, or white lawyers representing Negro clients, or white clergymen preaching to Negro hearers? No one has as yet reached the height of silliness of proposing any of these latter measures.

Any measure of legislation to prevent the Negro attaining the status of social equality with the white man is an insult to the white race. A leading South Carolina newspaper goes so far as to say that it is "a stigma on the state and an affront to the Caucasian race."

Legislation of the sort that Florida has enacted and which South Carolina is agitating is unnecessary, absurd and mischievous.

Ocala (Florida) Banner

This paper contends now and has always contended that the Negro ought to be given full credit for all he deserves. He is entitled to a "square deal" and it should not be denied him. He should be dealt with justly in the courts and in all business transactions. He occupies a place in our domestic economy that could hardly be supplied if for any reason we were bereft of his services. So we ought to deal with him justly, and make him as far as possible contented with his lot. He has many traits of character that adapt him to his condition, and it has been demonstrated if we proceed along right lines it is possible for the two races to live together on terms of amity and good will.

We cannot understand why the one race was created white and the other black. It is not for us to question God's wisdom—we must believe that his purposes are always for the best. We must accept the facts as we find them and try to utilize them to the best interests

of all concerned. It is not the fault of the Negro that he is amongst us, nor is it ours. His being taken from his own country and brought here dates back to colonial times, when we were a part of the mother country. The two races are here, and, letting bygones be bygones, it is up to us to work out the destiny of both to the very best possible ends.

Savannah Morning News

"The talk which Mr. G. H. Tilton, owner of Savannah's cotton factory, gave to the Morning News yesterday, is worth more than a passing notice. Its value is in the fact that he has achieved success in his efforts to train Negro women as factory operatives.

"It is a safe statement that there are thousands of Negroes in this city that are available for factory operatives—Negro men, women and children. It would be a boon for them and a benefit to the city to have them utilized in industries of one sort and another. If they were all utilized we should have many more factories than we have and there would be many thousands of dollars more in circulation weekly than at present.

"The impression has prevailed that Negroes are unfit for factory operatives. This impression is based largely on the fact that several factories built in other parts of the South to be operated with Negro operatives failed. The failure was due to the difficulty in getting Negroes to comply with mill regulations—to be on hand at a fixed hour for beginning work, and to work continuously for six days in the week.

"Mr. Tilton has overcome this difficulty. It took time and patience to do it, but he has very little trouble now in getting his Negro operatives to be on hand in the morning or to remain on their jobs every working day. He has demonstrated that this raw Negro labor can be fashioned into efficient factory labor. What he has done and is doing can be done by other factory managers. In fact, those who follow him can accomplish what he has accomplished much easier than he accomplished it, since the

hundreds that he has trained are examples which, with little effort, thousands of others can be induced to follow.

"He has now two hundred women in his knitting mill, and when the addition to the plant is completed he will employ four hundred. If it were not for this plant, the most of these four hundred women would be earning practically nothing. And all of the thousands of dollars which they earn weekly goes almost at once into circulation. It is easy to see that their earnings are a considerable item in the city's retail business.

"The other day we had something to say about the proposition that is pending to establish a silk mill here. We have no doubt that such a mill could

get a thousand operatives—or at least a thousand or two thousand women and children that in a short time could be trained into operatives now that it is easy to show by example what is required of them—and in a little while other industrial concerns, discovering what can be done with Negro labor, would be seeking sites for plants here. And that portion of the large Negro population here that is now idle and in a measure thriftless would become regular wage earners. The industries of the city would steadily increase in number and every kind of business would feel the benefit of the additional amount of money that would be put into circulation."

* * *

"Immersed in the mountains of East Tennessee and of the abutting ends of seven other states are 3,000,000 mountaineers of British stock inheriting the traditions of Washington. Lost to the modern world, their women wearing the patterns of the 16th century and repeating old ballads, they are worth reclaiming to the South and to the country."—From the *New York Times*.

The impression given above which has obtained a general circulation is, that there are 3,000,000 native Americans in the neglected mountain ends of eight states who are living in a condition of neglect and largely in moral and spiritual destitution. In view of the common misunderstanding we are moved to give the testimony of the eminent Bishop of the Southern Methodist church who resides in Tennessee, whose knowledge and authority no one who knows him would question. Bishop Hoss only states what the American Missionary Association has long known and in its official statements has been careful to publish. We have always endeavored to be discriminating with reference to the mountaineers who have been "passed by," and have estimated them to number in all no more than one-tenth of the often stated three million. Bishop Hoss reduces our estimate of these cabin people by 50 thousand. He assures us also that the often quoted 3,000,000 in the Appalachian region of the kind properly called *mountaineers* are not more than half that number. The one-roomed cabin people living in neglect and ignorance are in the remoter parts of the mountains, and the American Missionary Association has planted and sustained schools so far as possible within their reach. They are needy.

THE MOUNTAIN WHITES

By Bishop E. E. Hoss

SOME who occasionally go North in search of shekels for their educational enterprises never get tired of saying that there are 1,500,000 of the sort of mountain whites that they describe, and the general public has about reached the conclusion that this vast multitude of people, with good English and Scotch-Irish blood in their veins, are really in utter physical,

moral, and spiritual destitution. The one-room cabin, with its half score of ragged and dirty children, does it not figure in all the reports of the missionaries? And is it not exhibited as "a typical case" in the stereopticon shows? Now, it is well to avoid exaggeration, even when seeking to make an impression in behalf of a good cause. I know no reason why the law of ab-

solute truthfulness should not bind a college president or a Christian preacher as well as anybody else.

What are the facts? The whole population of the Appalachian region from Southern Pennsylvania through Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Georgia is not much, if any, in excess of the figures above quoted. Of this population, moreover, at least three-fourths or four-fifths is well-fed, well-housed, well-clothed, and reasonably well educated and evangelized. If anybody doubts the assertion, he has only to make a careful inquiry to convince himself of its correctness. The region in question includes such towns as Roanoke, Wytheville, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Huntsville, and Ashville. It also embraces immense areas of fine farming and grazing lands and inexhaustible beds of iron, coal, copper, marble, and other minerals, and is now passing through a most remarkable development. There may be a few counties in Eastern Kentucky yet lying beyond the rim of modern civilization and inhabited mainly by long-haired and long-legged folk who get their living by fishing and hunting, though I doubt even that. Certainly there are no such counties in Tennessee, and, as far as my knowledge goes, there are none in North Carolina or Georgia. It is possible to find here and there in the remoter coves scattered communities that have fallen utterly behind in the race and are maintaining a hand-to-mouth existence, without thought of better things, but the number of such communities is relatively small.

My deliberate judgment, based on a pretty extensive observation, is that 250,000 is a large and liberal estimate of the number of debased and besotted souls who really answer to the current descriptions, and these are scattered over a great stretch of territory. Nor are they confined wholly to the Southern mountains. I have seen them coming down out of the woods at Highland Falls, N. Y., carrying their little bundles of kindling and their baskets of berries for sale, and I understand on good authority that one may run across them even in New England. It is a true and noble instinct that seeks to help them. The most of them, if rightly approached, are accessible to Christian influences. By force of circumstances they have simply been crowded down, and have lost hope of better conditions. Whoever is willing to serve them surely has the spirit of Christ. I give them my sympathy and commendation in full measure.

The great majority of the mountaineers, as I have before said, are excellent citizens, loving their country and its flag, obeying its laws without reluctance, and ready to fight for it whenever any fighting needs to be done. They are the descendants of the men who rode with Sevier and Shelby to King's Mountain in 1780, and of those who followed Jackson to New Orleans in 1815. In the Civil War they divided sharply. Neutrality is foreign to their natures. They are always on one side or the other, and have a perfectly glorious capacity for partisanship. The bulk of them

till their own lands with their own hands. They are great lovers of their homes and their families. Honesty, courage, and hospitality are almost universal among them. Corn-cribs go unlocked the year round, and families work in the field, leaving their houses unoccupied and wide open all day long. To be known as a coward is to lose standing. To turn away a stranger who seeks food or shelter is unheard of. Anarchists and communists are, of course, out of the question. Belief in Christianity is widespread, and is followed by membership in some church.

On the other hand, it must be confessed that my highland friends have some glaring faults—the faults

that usually go along with primitive and provincial peoples. They are bounded by a narrow horizon, and do not care much for what is going on in the rest of the world. Their reverence for the blood bond often becomes grotesque, and involves them in neighborhood quarrels and disturbances. Every one of them is likely to think that in an emergency he ought to stand by his fourth cousins. More than is common among city dwellers, they are sensitive and suspicious, and often take offense where none is intended. Nothing stirs their anger more quickly than for a stranger to put on airs of superiority toward them. When it comes to small trading, they can give a Yankee or a Scotchman the odds, and beat him out of his boots.

LETTER FROM J. K. BRICK SCHOOL TEACHER

MANY localities of North Carolina are known for their beauty of scenery and healthfulness, but we teachers think there are few that can furnish more delight to the artistic eye than does the Joseph Keasbey Brick School in Bricks, North Carolina. The beautiful pine groves on all side, the far-stretching fields, the campus so artistically laid out, all impress one profoundly as “a thing of beauty.”

When we think that less than twenty years ago this section was akin to a wilderness, that the school was then in its infancy and carried on only with greatest difficulties, and now look at the beautiful buildings, driveways and lawns, our gratitude goes out anew to Mrs. Brick and to

the American Missionary Association for making this great work possible.

The work here at Bricks is highly gratifying and the influence of the institution is felt far and wide. The community has grown up around the school largely by families seeking the place for the educational advantages offered by the school. It is pleasant to note the large place the school holds in the affection of the people who live on the great plantation and in the surrounding country, and the spirit of co-operation always manifested. Our institution has become a real social settlement where the atmosphere both of the home and of the school is one of wide-spread moral and religious teaching.

One of the greatest factors enter-

ing into the advancement of any institution of consequence is eagerness for greater attainments on the part of its leaders—not aimless dissatisfaction—but a spirit that yearns to do something still larger and better than in its previous efforts. The Brick School is to be congratulated for having had at its head, a man of this type, who with his co-workers, has struggled to improve the condition of the school and to raise the school to a higher standard of ideals. Within the last year through the efforts of the principal, and some of his teachers, students and friends the plant of ten substantial buildings has been added to by the erection of three excellent cottages for teachers, one of which is already occupied; the second is ready for occupancy, and the third almost ready.

During the month of April, we were unfortunate in the loss of our Recitation Hall by fire, but through careful management the school work has gone on without serious inconveniences.

Our students come from nearly all sections of the country, and for the most part are earnest and loyal young men and women, the total enrollment for the year being 355, 233 of which are boarding students. The graduates are said to be doing excellent work into whatever fields they have been called.

Thus we feel encouraged to press on and not grow weary in our efforts to send forth into the great harvest-fields of the world efficient men and women who will do their part in turning the darkness of our race into day.

BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION

ALMOST at the very beginning of the Brick School we had six or seven little children to walk over eight miles to school every day, four miles to the school in the morning and four miles back home in the afternoon, in order that they might get a good start in school. A year or two afterwards, when we had a vacant tenant house on the farm, the parents of these children moved on the Brick School farm. The children were kept in school continuously until all of them had graduated from one course or another, except one who is now in the second year normal class.

When the father moved on the

Brick School farm, he was told by his friends that it would be impossible to feed and clothe his children, run a farm and at the same time give them an education. He met every discouragement, but he kept his children in school.

When Mr. George Bullock moved on the Brick School farm he told me that everything he had was under mortgage for rations, implements and farm supplies. Under the Brick School system, he was able to throw off the mortgage and afterwards to buy his provisions in cash or on his personal note. As the opportunity came, he began to purchase a farm of 83 acres, at the same time he kept all his children in

school, but he required them to give him their services on the farm before school, after school and during the vacation. He continued to rent and lived on the Brick School farm fifteen years. George, the oldest boy, graduated from this school and entered Fisk University, where he studied for several years and later he became a teacher of Manual Training under the A. M. A. For the past few years he has been teaching Manual Training in the city schools of Durham, N. C.

The next oldest son, Benjamin, graduated from this school and went to the University of Minnesota, where he entered the Freshman class. He was received in the college department without examinations on the records he received in his classes at the Brick School. He landed in the University town with only \$5.00, not knowing a single person out there, but he had the inspiration of the Brick School and the mettle that count for success under any emergency. He was soon given a job and by the sweat of his brow, the muscle of his strong arm gained on the farm and by his genial disposition, he worked his way through the four years he spent at the University of Minnesota. Before he graduated from the University, he had more applications than he could fill. He took the course in Agriculture and graduated from the school with very best honors.

The youngest son, Joseph, graduated from the Brick School later and was given work in the Episcopal school in Charlotte, N. C., as

Manual Training teacher. His spirit of co-operation and effective work in the institution have made him eminently popular among the teachers, students and people of the community. The oldest daughter, Pearl, took the course as laid down in this school and finished. She married a young man who has one of the largest Baptist churches in this state. I refer to Rev. A. S. Croom of Salisbury, N. C.

Another daughter, Martha, finished the same course in Sewing and married a merchant in the same city. She has followed her trade as dressmaker with eminent success since leaving the Brick School.

Another daughter, Lula, graduated last year from the Brick School, making a most excellent record in all her studies—presented herself at the Fisk University for four years' course in the college department and has just finished the first year's work. She has made a splendid record there during the past year.

The boys, aside from having a first-class agricultural education, are also mechanics. A year ago they came home and put up a house for their parents, drawing the plan and working out every detail in its construction. This house cost about \$2,000.00. The only cash outlay was for the material. It is not only well built, but well furnished, largely by the boys themselves. It is built on their own farm.

This is a transition from the small cabin but the mother is a woman of natural endowment and she knows how to take care of such a house in the style in which it is built. While it is three miles from

town, they expect to have it lighted with electric lights within a year.

Does it pay? If the remuneration is to be in the accumulation of a beautiful home like this with 80 acres surrounding it, with sufficient horses to work this farm, with implements and necessities for farm life, it pays.

But the remuneration does not stop here. Here are three boys who have mechanical skill, an agricultural knowledge and academic training which is giving them eminent success in life. I do not mean suc-

cess for themselves in money-making, though they are making money, but I mean success in helping other boys and girls to make of themselves useful men and women. The girls of this family are serviceable in their sphere.

The accumulation of property, drawing reasonably good salaries and advancing the interests of the communities by their service, is not all. The process of their training has given them an ethical conception that is invaluable in any community in which they may live.



PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION IN ALABAMA

IN spite of all that has been done, Alabama has still a low rank among the states in the matter of public school education. In fact, it is almost at the bottom.

"The number of Negro children of school age in the state is 328,024. Of these 134,870, or 41 per cent. are enrolled in school. That is, *for every two children in the public schools there are three out*. Only one state, Louisiana, with 39 per cent. enrolled, makes a worse showing than this.

"There was spent last year in the state for teachers' salaries \$3,100,239. Of this amount \$395,674 was for Negro teachers. This is \$20,482 more than was spent the year previous. The expenditure for a child of school age is for colored \$1.20; white \$7.

"The average salaries for Negro men and women are \$157 and \$137. Neither white nor colored average as much as is paid for first-class convicts.

"There are 2,371 Negro teachers in public schools of the state; 1,650 or 70 per cent. hold third-grade certificates; 544, or 23 per cent., hold second-grade certificates; 162, or 7 per cent., hold first-grade and life certificates.

"It is often said that Alabama is too poor to educate all the people. In the words of another, I say that Alabama is too poor not to educate all the people. Ignorance is costly from every point of view. Ignorance is a perpetual handicap, a perpetual burden. Ignorance is a constant temptation to the stronger man to weaken and degrade his own soul by doing injustice to the ignorant man. Ignorance means more crime, more poverty, less production, more dependence upon others. Ignorance, then let me say again, is the most costly product which we can grow in Alabama.

—BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

A DAUGHTER OF JOHN BROWN

MISS SARAH BROWN, daughter of the anti-slavery hero John Brown, is the earnest leader of an interesting Japanese Mission in Saratoga, California, which, under her consecrated devotion is yielding a steady blessing. Last Easter Sunday the pastor of the Congregational Church, Rev. C. S. Osgood, received into the membership

of the church Mr. and Mrs. Okumira who thus confessed their faith in Christ and their desire to formally enter upon the Christian life. Three Japanese babies were presented by their parents for consecration with the rite of baptism. These are interesting facts, the fruitage of Christian service, and the consecration of this service of the daughter of John Brown.



PROFESSOR HERBERT HORNELL WRIGHT, LL.D.

AFTER a service of thirty-four years with the American Missionary Association—three years as Principal of Beach Institute, Savannah, Ga., and thirty-one years as Professor of Mathematics at Fisk University—Professor Wright for reasons of family health resigned in January last. His able and valuable service was duly recognized by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teachers.

During his professorship Dr. Wright was the accomplished director of a Mozart Society and choir for

twenty-two years. He was Dean of the University nine years.

Professor Wright served on the faculty with President Cravath, Professors Spence, Bennett, Chase and Morgan, and for a number of years he has been the Senior member of the Prudential Committee of the faculty. During this long period he has been a potent factor in the life of the University. In view of his attainment and his devotion to the higher education of the Negro, Professor Wright was honored with the degree of LL.D. by Howard University.



MRS. ELLA SHEPPARD MOORE

A Remarkable History.

IN the death of Mrs. Ella Sheppard Moore—whose passing away was noted in our last MISSIONARY—all who knew her appreciate the loss of a woman of exceptional gifts and exceptional history. Mrs. Moore and her husband also were born with the chains of American slavery binding body

and intellect, and both in early youth were sold as merchandise for a price. Both became students of Fisk University and illustrate in their persons and character the value of the work of the American Missionary Association.

Mrs. Moore—born Ella Sheppard in Nashville—was the daughter of

slaves of the Sheppards of Okolona, Mississippi. Her father hired the time of his master and as a livery owner and hackman ultimately saved enough to purchase his freedom at the cost of \$1,800. He had been promised for years that he should have his wife, but her owner violated the agreement to sell her, and the mother with a little daughter were taken from the husband to Mississippi to what then seemed a hopeless servitude. As all hopes of their becoming a united family were blasted she determined that her three-year-old baby girl should not remain a slave, so she gave her mistress the choice of selling Ella to her father or losing both; "For," said she, "I will take Ella and jump into the river rather than see her a slave." The mistress feared the loss of both mother and child and sold Ella to her own father for \$350, while the mother passed out of sight.

After a time, his wife being dead to him by the usage of slavery, Simon Sheppard was married again to a slave woman in Nashville whose freedom he afterwards purchased for \$1,300, making the snug sum of \$3,450 invested by this slave in the persons of his family in his efforts to establish a home. Afterwards hearing through friends that an effort was made to seize his wife and child and re-enslave them, he escaped with them to Cincinnati where he began life again without a penny. Here Ella enjoyed some school advantages and began the study of music for which she immediately showed remarkable talent. In this she met the cruel race prejudice

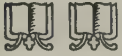
which in after years she was destined under God to do so much towards melting away. An excellent teacher was secured for her, but being colored she could only get the instruction from him by promising secrecy, entering the house by the back way and taking her lessons under the cover of darkness.

By the sudden death of her father in 1866 this step-mother and daughter were left penniless and dependent upon their own efforts for support. Ella accepted the position as teacher of a colored school at Gallatin, Tennessee, where after five months of toil she saved \$6.00. With this sum she went to Fisk University and by working for her support and by teaching a few pupils in music in the city she was enabled to continue her studies for two years when she was appointed one of the teachers of instrumental music in the University. She became the accompanist of the large choir from which the Jubilee singers were selected, and as their efficient pianist she was identified in all their history and travel through Europe and America. It is worthy of note that of the thirty members of this Fisk Jubilee company, Ella Sheppard was the only one whose name remained on the program from first to last, and was always with the company. Subsequently she kept up her interest in the Jubilee music in the Fisk University by giving her service in drilling the large Jubilee clubs. As a member of the original Jubilee singers she traveled five years in Europe where she sang before Queen Victoria and many of the crowned heads of Europe, and was

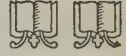
entertained in the homes of Gladstone and many distinguished people. She also sang with the Jubilee singers five years in America and became well known to many distinguished people. Mrs. Moore's greatest service during the past twenty years has been in connection with the work of her husband during their missionary work in Washington; and in Nashville since Dr. Moore has been in the field service of the American Missionary Association. For the last twenty years

her home was at Nashville where the education of her children was being carried on at Fisk University. She was President of the Woman's Missionary Union of the Tennessee Association during the past eighteen years.

Mrs. Moore often responded to the American Missionary Association to speak upon its platform and never failed to greatly interest all who heard her, and to touch both the minds and hearts of those with whom her interesting personality came in contact.



NOTE AND COMMENT



A RELIGION WITHOUT CASTE

Every third man, woman or child in Africa is a believer in Mohammed. The total Moslem population of Africa is over 58,000,000, while there are already 4,000,000 Moslems south of the equator and the number is daily increasing. Among the elements of real strength in Islam is the following truth. Islam is a religion without caste. It extinguishes all distinctions founded upon race, color, or nationality.

Herein lies the strength of Islam in Africa. It recognizes no rich or poor, no high or low, no superior or inferior, no white or black. In the melting pot of Islam all are one. There is no front seat for the privileged few, no back seat for the despised. Asia and Africa, Turk and Arab, embrace each other as one. Because Allah is one, all are one.

The problem of Christianity in Africa is not one of belief or precept, it is one of practice. It is not one of dogmatics, but one of pragmatics. "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth

the will of my Father," says the great Founder. Ethiopia is now stretching out her hands unto God. The Christian church is now asked to deliver the goods to Africa's sons with no label on but that of Christ and his cross. The manhood and dignity of the race will accept nothing more or less. You need not deliver the goods unless they are offered in terms of Christian brotherhood and equality. Show Africa the Christ, not yourself, and let whatever evolution come be the result of an inward spiritual working, not of superficial accretion from without. Under these terms, Mohammed will bow to Christ, Islam will be no match for Christianity. In Africa,

Jesus shall reign from shore to shore.

Till suns shall rise and set no more.

REV. O. FADUMA.

Miss Elinor Stafford Millar throws out the warning: "If home mission work stops at material betterment, we will have only better fed and better clad *sinner*s; and we have plenty of them already."



THE A. M. A. TREASURY

Irving C. Gaylord, Treasurer



We give below a comparative statement of the receipts for the month of June and for nine months of the fiscal year to June 30.

RECEIPTS FOR JUNE

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Women's Societies	Other Soc's	Y. P. S. C. E.	TOTAL	Individuals	TOTAL	Legacies	TOTAL
1913.....	\$ 5,076.66	\$ 680.37	\$2,206.57	.....	\$ 128.77	\$ 8,092.37	\$ 1,197.85	\$ 9,289.72	\$ 6,661.88	\$15,951.10
1914.....	5,224.91	518.70	1,821.93	.....	71.53	7,641.12	1,863.89	9,505.01	7,141.42	16,646.43
Increase.	152.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666.54	215.29	480.04	695.33
Decrease.	.....	161.67	884.64	.....	57.19	451.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECEIPTS NINE MONTHS—TO JUNE 30.

Available for Regular Appropriations:

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Women's Societies	Other Soc's	Y. P. S. C. E.	TOTAL	Individuals	TOTAL	Legacies	TOTAL
1912-13...	\$75,850.66	\$6,589.19	\$20,478.93	\$ 8.89	\$ 959.95	103,887.62	\$8,203.26	112,090.88	\$ 68,287.18	\$180,378.06
1913-14...	77,242.32	5,188.14	21,919.67	237.74	847.60	105,435.47	5,283.61	110,724.08	62,738.24	178,462.82
Increase.	1,391.66	.....	1,440.74	228.85	.....	1,547.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.	.....	1,401.05	.....	.....	112.35	.....	2,914.65	1,366.80	5,548.94	6,915.74

Designated by Contributors for Special Objects outside of regular appropriations:

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Women's Societies	Other Soc's	Y. P. S. C. E.	TOTAL	Individuals	TOTAL	Legacies	TOTAL
1912-13...	\$1,431.61	1,486.21	\$3,816.36	.....	\$240.12	\$6,474.80	\$18,132.40	\$24,606.70	.....	\$24,606.70
1913-14...	1,927.95	1,510.68	2,760.91	.....	285.60	6,485.14	20,270.22	26,705.86	550.00	27,255.86
Increase.	496.34	24.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,137.82	2,098.66	550.00	2,648.66
Decrease.	.....	.....	555.45	.....	4.52	39.16	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS NINE MONTHS TO JUNE 30.

RECEIPTS	1912-13	1913-14	Increase	Decrease
Available for regular appropriations	\$180,378.06	\$178,462.82	.....	\$ 6,915.74
Designated by contributors for special objects.....	24,606.70	27,255.86	2,648.66	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS NINE MONTHS.....	204,984.76	200,717.68	.....	4,267.08

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH the sum of——dollars to the 'American Missionary Association', incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New York." The will should be attested by three witnesses.

CONDITIONAL GIFTS.

Anticipated bequests are received on the Conditional Gift plan; the Association agreeing to pay an annual sum in semi-annual payments during the life of the donor or other designated person. For information, write The American Missionary Association.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY

Office: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Richards, D.D.; Treasurer, Charles H. Baker.
Field Secretaries, William W. Newell, D.D.; 19 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; William W. Leete, D.D., Room 611, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Rev. H. H. Wikoff, 417 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Assistant Field Secretaries, Mrs. C. H. Taintor, Clinton Conn., and Rev. J. P. Sanderson, D.D., Chicago.

Nine applications came in the mail on the first Monday in July. Good cases they are too. It is for the giving churches to say whether these needy sister churches shall be helped, and how soon. We feel pretty sure they will send us the money to respond to these appeals.

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On the second day of March, 1861, Dakota territory was born. It included the area now occupied by North Dakota and South Dakota, and extended westward to the Rocky Mountains. One of the last official acts of James Buchanan, President of the United States, was to sign the bill creating it a free territory. And among the first acts of Abraham Lincoln as President, was to appoint his old neighbor and family physician, Dr. Wm. Jayne, the first governor of Dakota Territory. After setting up his headquarters at Yankton, Gov. Jayne had a census taken, which showed 2,402 white people in Dakota Territory.

There are now 1,500,000 inhabitants in North and South Dakota.

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Of the population of North Dakota, twenty-seven per cent. are foreign born, and seventy-three per cent. are native born. Thirteen and two-tenths per cent. are Catholics, twenty-one per cent. are Protestants, and sixty-five and seven-tenths per cent. are not church members. One thousand and sixteen churches report a membership of 74,094, an average per church of seventy-three.

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Of the church members in North Dakota, the Episcopalians have two and four-tenths per cent.; the Evangelicals have two and eight-tenths per cent.; the Baptists have four and six-tenths per cent.; the Congregationalists have eight and two-tenths per cent.; the Presbyterians have nine per cent.; the Methodists have thirteen per cent.; the Roman Catholics have thirteen and four-tenths per cent.; and the Lutherans have thirty-eight and nine-tenths per cent. This leaves seven and seven-tenths per cent. belonging to other denominations.

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In the church services in North Dakota English is the language commonly used in forty-eight and three-tenths per cent., while the German or Scandinavian (Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Danish or Icelandic), is used in forty-eight and seven-tenths per cent. of the churches reporting.

Our work in church and chapel building is sometimes in mining camps or in lumber camps. What ought to be done for a camp like this?

"In a logging camp where 150 men were required at one time to do the cutting, hauling and other work, it was found that during five months 1,260 men had belonged to this camp for shorter or longer periods. Of this number 6 per cent. were native born, about 14 per cent. were able to use English in general conversation. Another group of 10 per cent. could be made upon occasion to understand English in a personal talk, while about 70 per cent. had no knowledge of the language whatsoever.

Among the nationalities represented, were Polish, Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, Austrian, Bulgarian, Montenegrin, Servian, Canadian French, German and Danish. The wages were \$26 per month."



Our Board was pleased to find more money than usual available for appropriation in July. It was able to come to the relief of twenty-six churches, many of which had been waiting a long time. It voted seven parsonage loans, thirteen church grants, and fifteen church loans. More than forty thousand dollars was thus voted to pay last bills for these churches.



Our church in Corning, N. Y., held a jubilee service on July 12, to celebrate deliverance from debt. The pastor, Rev. Clinton J. Taft, has achieved a great victory in raising over \$8,000 for this purpose.

THE MIDDLE WEST, THE PAST AND THE FUTURE*

By Rev. Roy B. Guild, D.D., Topeka, Kansas

NINE years ago the National Council held a notable meeting in the heart of the Middle West at Des Moines, Iowa. Put one point of a great compass on Des Moines and swing the other point in a circle with a radius of 400 miles, and you encompass the most of the Middle West. An outer fringe will be cut off from some states; but the larger part of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota and Indiana will be included in the sweep of the compass. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin will be entirely within the circle. This is the Middle West as we deal with it now. Ten imperial commonwealths at the heart of the nation make up a rich and powerful section. From the western border of Ohio to the edge of the

Rocky Mountain states, and from the northern line of Oklahoma to the Lakes, we have a region of remarkable fertility and influence.

The importance of this region to our national life cannot be over estimated. Some facts will help to drive this home. In 1910 twenty-two million, three hundred thousand people were dwelling in this region, an increase of two and one-half million during the last decade. This growth was normal as compared with the growth of the entire United States, which showed an increase of 21%. It was practically the same during the preceding decade, 1890 to 1900. Two features in this growth need not be commented upon but only mentioned. The incoming and the shifting population show during this last decade that the

*Address at the meeting of the Congregational Church Building Society at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 30, 1913.

towns of more than twenty-five hundred inhabitants increased 37%, while the rural population increased only 14%. In three states, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin there was a decrease of population running from 3.5 to 7.2 per cent. As has been stated so many times, this makes clear the increasing difficulty of both rural and city mission work.

One encouraging fact about this region is that in the states west of the Mississippi we have the least illiteracy of any great section of our country. The Pacific Coast states crowd to one-tenth of one per cent. to the same standard which is 2.9 per cent.

Before dwelling on the religious problem in this region, let us turn to the three great interests which have to do with obtaining the necessities of life for those who live here. First, let us take the manufacture of the raw material into usable form. The increase along this line becomes more and more rapid. The value of goods manufactured in the Middle West in 1904-1909 was four and one-quarter billions of dollars, due both to greater quantity and higher prices. With the bringing together of Minnesota iron and Indiana and Illinois coal at Gary we see something of what the future holds in store as there comes to be an increase in the manufacture of delicate machinery, which is now the most common output of New England.

Closely akin to manufacturing is mining. This has not as yet been a great factor, still the mining interests, which include all that is mined, quarried or pumped from below the surface, totaled in value in 1909 a quarter of a billion of dollars, an increase of nearly 20% in five years.

The majority of those who live in this region are interested chiefly in the third source of revenue, agriculture. In 1909 the crops were worth over two billion dollars, an increase in value of 103%. The natural result of this is the proportionate increase in the value of the land. Ten years ago the average cost of an acre of ground in the ten states was \$39; in

1909 the value was \$67, almost double. For the benefit of the Church Building officers, the increase in the value of buildings erected for the care of wheat, corn, cattle and hogs was 88%. The Middle West farmer has doubled the value of his buildings that he may have room wherein to place the great harvests. Evidently few of these who have built larger barns, like the man of the Gospel story, have been compelled to render up an account; at least the Building Society has not been enriched by bequests from them.

The striking fact about this doubling of the value of the farm land in this period is that there are now fewer farms than before, but larger ones, in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Missouri. The entire increase in all the states, the greater part of which was in the Dakotas where it was 50%, is an average of 11%. No wonder this section has been called "the Garden Spot of America."

Two things are clear. First, the increase of industries in the Middle West brings the worker nearer to his food supply. When factory and farm are almost within driving distance of each other, one of the heaviest charges of the day, namely, transportation, is greatly reduced. Second, this great region which has so long sent food all over the world will soon send instead manufactured articles. The greatest concern is that we have easy access to these markets. The story of freight rates which have handicapped manufacturing interests in the Middle West part of our country is too familiar, but now a change is surely coming.

The opening of the Panama Canal gives an outlet for this region, the value of which cannot be estimated. It is only a question of time when the "Big Muddy," on the shores of which we hold this meeting, and the "Father of Waters" will carry cargoes that will rival those sent to-day upon Germany's great river, the Rhine. All of this increases the opportunity of the church to minister unto millions

in a region where less than a century ago the inhabitants could be counted by hundreds. The Congregational church was late in entering this great region. It preferred to cling to the stony hillsides and the boulder-strewn fields of New England, sending its hard earned money through the treasuries of other Missionary Boards, to evangelize this newer section.

The story of the past must be quickly told, although it might fill volumes. That past has resulted in our having to-day two thousand Congregational churches in which there are over two hundred thousand members, an average of one hundred to the church. Since the year 1853 the Church Building Society has invested in this district two million and one-quarter dollars, an average of one thousand dollars for each church which we now have. Only last year forty-eight thousand dollars was sent from the Church Building Society to these ten states, which states sent back to the National Treasury less than one-half that amount, due in large measure to the fact that just one-half of the churches made any contribution. Naturally the question arises, "Has the money been well invested, and shall we continue giving more?" Fortunately for the arousing of enthusiasm you cannot put into figures the very best of these churches during the last few years, but, nevertheless, by figures you can get some indication of how things are going. The invoice of the merchant does not give a record of that intangible but most valuable asset, the good will of the people, but his increase or decrease indicates the value of that good will. We should not be content with figures of but one year. Therefore, let us go back five years to 1907. Being a Church Building Meeting, let us recall the fact that by raising horses, cattle, hogs and chickens we increase the value of farm buildings 88%. So far as I could obtain figures, the total increase in the value of our church buildings by enlargement and improvement is almost a negligible quantity.

In spite of all that has been said about adaptability, the majority of our churches are just about the same. The important question before us to-day is not what has been done, but what is to be. The business man who finds by an invoice that he is bankrupt is in a pitiable condition. It is very different with the man who only finds that during the last year he did not increase the large assets which were already his the preceding year. We are in the situation of the latter man. The Congregational assets are very great. We simply need to adapt our business to existing conditions. This we believe is being done. With the ending of the discussion which has brought us more or less to a halt in the march, we are now ready to hear the command, "Go ye forward!"

In the matter of church building there will no doubt be some change of plans in larger and well-settled communities in which the population is becoming more dense. In the pioneer days when communities were small, it was necessary to have many churches, but small ones. To-day the program must be fewer churches, but strong ones. One of the best ways in which to prevent the multiplicity of churches in a community is to make the church building adequate to the needs of the community, not to the need of a small sect. The day has come when wherever the Home Missionary Society decides to carry on work, a church building adequate to that work shall be provided, so that the Home Missionary money may not be wasted.

In the great Middle West two things are necessary. First, the putting in of more money to develop the field to the limit of its resources; and second, the development of these resources for the world program of evangelizing the world. The Building Society has the former burden laid upon it. The field itself has upon its shoulders the second responsibility. One of two things will happen in the great Middle West. At the present rate of increase in property value this

will some day be the richest region in the world. We shall then see a great population grow sodden in its prosperity; or else we shall see it grow noble in the world's service. At present, judging from the figures of our own denomination and the other great religious bodies, the tendency is toward the former. We must resist the tendency. We must put forth our utmost effort to make the other alternative a reality. We cannot do all that must be done, but from this Council we should go forth with a realization of the fact that God has planted the Congregational churches in this region to develop all its vast resources for the redemption of the world.

In the very heart of the Middle West is the most striking illustration of that for which the Church Building Society stands. For ages the Mississippi has been flowing southward, carrying with it the wealth of the soil, often being an uncontrolled master. In the last years capital has been gathered from other parts of our country to construct at Keokuk a wonderful dam. Here is one great concrete monolith with a total linear measurement of two and one-half miles. The dam itself is nearly a mile

in length; it is twenty-nine feet at the top, forty-two feet at the bottom; fifty-three feet in height. Upon it is a great power house with a turbine capacity of ten thousand horse power. At one end is a splendid lock which has been ceded to the United States without cost. One million dollars was spent simply for the machinery used in construction. The power that will be developed by this great dam and which will be offered for sale is two hundred thousand horse-power. This power is being transmitted to Burlington, Iowa, and St. Louis, with an initial voltage of one hundred and ten thousand. Here is an electric power equal to one-half of that developed at Niagara Falls. Capital from far away was brought for the days of development. The utilization of this power will create capital which will enable these men to reach out to greater fields of service.

In a word, if the Congregational churches of the Middle West are to make the future glorious for the Kingdom of God, we must have in every community where flow the streams of human life some well developed plant, working for the development of a great and growing power that will hasten the coming of the Kingdom of God.

WHAT ANY CHURCH MIGHT DO

Rev. H. H. Wikoff

WHEN the writer was a boy, and that was not yesterday, social movements in line with church work were almost unknown. A Sunday-school picnic was annually enjoyed, and at Christmas some churches sought to make glad the children. But beyond this, little or nothing was done. How different to-day! Now a church plant is not considered complete unless social rooms are provided, and these sometimes are not all that could be desired. In case, however, these are

lacking, what is to be done? Young people should be nurtured, and the social side ought not to be neglected. In the absence of special provision this is what one church did. It was in a city. The building was not large. Social gatherings were apparently out of the question, and the people being mostly of the working class, homes were not sufficiently large to warrant the opening thereof for such gatherings. A good brother hit upon a plan. The central pews in the auditorium

were made adjustable so that they could be removed when necessary, a linen covering was spread over the church carpet, the room was illuminated, and, behold, a lovely parlor for the young people! They came in great numbers, pastor and wife, superintendent and officers, teachers and friends, and the evening was a most delightful one. By this time, the young men and young women of that

day have many of them become fathers and mothers, but they look back with delight upon the social hours in that little church. Possibly your plant has not yet been provided with social rooms, and you may be wondering what may be done for the youth. Suppose among other things you try to make of your auditorium an inviting room for pleasant hours with the youth of your congregation.



SHE SHOULD MARRY A MINISTER

"I F I were a minister's wife," said a lady in the car, who was talking too loud not to be overheard, "you may rest assured I should take an interest—an active interest—in my husband's work. I should say to him, 'Richard, if you want to do well next Sunday, preach short! If you want to draw them to this church, that church, and the other, preach short! Always preach short! But Richard, have something to say, always! Condense, condense and condense, and then have an air about you as if time were worth something and you could not afford to lose a minute of it.'

"If on a Sunday morning he seemed to be in an extra amiable mood, I would venture to say, 'Richard, dear, don't be all day in giving out your notices! Don't blink over them and clear your throat, and go poking through them as if you had never seen them before and were pondering them in your mind as you call attention to them. Don't, I beg you, Richard, read them straight forward and then say them all over again backward! There is nothing so tiresome!'

"I am not sure but some Sunday I should say, 'Richard, if you get the least mite tedious to-day I shall fuss with my bonnet strings as a warning! And when you say 'In conclusion,' don't, for pity's sake, go on until you reach a 'Finally,' and after that 'One word more,' or 'Just another thought.' I do think it is such

a mistake to try to tell all one knows in one sermon.'"

Just then the auditor was obliged to leave the car, but could not help exclaiming to himself, "What a sensible woman!" It is to be hoped that some day this sensible one will marry a minister.—*Reformed Church Messenger*.

POINTS TO REMEMBER ABOUT THE C. C. B. S.

We pay only last bills. The church receiving our grant or loan must first have paid the entire balance of the cost.

We avoid debt. By following the above plan the church is left with no debt, save to this Society. And by making no appropriation except as it has the money in hand or just in sight, this Society never has a debt.

All our grants and loans are protected to the denomination by a first mortgage upon the property.

Churches seeking our aid must have absolute title to the lot on which they build, with no condition or reversionary clause in the deed.

Churches must be incorporated, as only a legal corporation is qualified to hold property or give a satisfactory mortgage.

Trustees or Treasurers sending money to this Society should send with the check or money-order a letter stating explicitly the name of the place and church, and if it is an instalment of a loan, state clearly the purpose of the remittance.

THE CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

Office: 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

President, ———; Vice-President, ———; Secretary, F. M. Sheldon, D.D.; Associate Secretary, Rev. Edward S. Tead; Treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; Field Superintendents, Rev. S. H. Goodwin, Provo, Utah, and J. H. Heald, D.D., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

THE total receipts for the year were \$111,778 as against \$150,798 last year, the decrease being due, for the most part, to the large falling off in legacies. Donations from churches and individuals was \$62,240 as against \$67,416 last year. Legacies \$4,437, last year \$26,327.

The permanent funds amount (par value) to \$327,474, yielding an income of \$15,022.

STUDENT AID

The Society was organized to create interest among young men in the Christian ministry and to give them financial assistance in their student days if it was necessary.

Up to date 9,857 have received such aid and the record of this long line of faithful men is one of which the denomination may well be proud. Distinguished leaders and preachers have been on the Society's roll who have served the denomination as pastors, missionaries, educators and editors, both of the religious and secular press. During the past year 185 theological and 23 college students have received assistance to the amount of \$10,150. Of the total number aided 208, 78 represent other nationalities who will minister to their own people in this country and abroad.

The income of trust funds held for student aid largely meets the appropriation, so that a comparatively small

part of the general fund is used for this purpose.

It has been suggested that larger scholarships be awarded in order to obviate the necessity of the students working for self-support. Some of the leading professional schools of law and medicine in the country are refusing to accept students who are obliged to help themselves.

The high standards set up for the modern minister demand his entire time and attention during these most important years of study and the feeling is growing that the Christian Church will gain by adopting methods that will give the student uninterrupted time for study.

The impression is also increasing that the selection of men for the ministry should begin earlier than it does at present, and should be more largely in the hands of the church. The unqualified aspirant gets too far along in his course to be happily turned aside, whereas it would be wiser if his choice of the ministry had had an earlier scrutiny. It might be given by the pastor of the local church and by committees from the conference who should give him as vigorous an examination as is now given to a candidate for licensure or ordination. At present it happens that the young man's own choice decides the question rather than the mature judgment of men who would have given an impartial consideration of his fitness.

If the Christian ministry is to maintain a high place among human activities it can only do so by high class men representing that profession and in no other way. The Society sees difficulties in the way of changing present methods to conform to the newer standards now being set up in other professions but it believes that in the near future the Christian church will be obliged to use more stringent methods if it would obtain a higher grade of ministers.

COLLEGES

This has been an unusually hard year for some of our colleges. Where a college is in a single crop region failure of the crop causes serious curtailing of gifts and compels urgent appeals to more fortunate sections of the country. The Society has distributed \$22,186 in this department.

Fairmount, Kingfisher, and Redfield Colleges have been obliged to call upon the East for increased support.

Redfield College lost its president, Rev. N. C. Hirshey, by resignation. His place has been filled by the election of Edward A. Fath.

President H. E. Thayer gave up his leadership of Fairmount College. His successor has not yet been chosen. Both these institutions are at flood tide of prosperity so far as efficient teaching, scholarship and enthusiasm and loyalty on the part of the student body is concerned.

Kingfisher College, under the wise leadership of President Calvin B. Moody, never enjoyed a better and more satisfactory year so far as intellectual progress is concerned. But it has been unusually difficult to obtain financial support owing to the shortage of crops.

Another line of effort has been put forth in the way of counselling and befriending colleges not on the Society's list that have fallen upon troublous times caused by loss of presidents or by failure to obtain adequate endowment. While the Society is not in a position to offer much financial assistance in these cases

yet the institutions have availed themselves of the counsel and sympathy of the National Society in their time of need.

ACADEMIES

The increasing number of public high and normal schools relieves the Society of the necessity of assisting Western academies, that are without sufficient endowment to maintain their own existence. Gates and Weeping Water Academies in Nebraska and Southern Kansas Academy, Kansas, have voted to close their doors at the close of this school year.

Christian schools of the secondary grade are greatly needed in the West both as feeders to the colleges that are one by one giving up their academy departments, and as the producers of a strong laity for the rural churches.

It should be possible at least to have one strong, central, well endowed academy in each state, content to remain a high class academy without college aspirations. One Congregational college and one Congregational academy for each state would not be too great a burden for local churches to carry. More than that involves too great a strain on the resources of the churches and needlessly duplicates educational efforts. During the past year the Society has distributed \$25,097 to schools of this secondary grade. The total number assisted is sixteen, ten of which are on the Society's list.

CONGREGATIONAL WORKERS AT STATE UNIVERSITIES

In the East colleges are supported by private contributions and are more or less connected with religious nominations.

State Universities and State Agricultural Colleges in the West are supported by grants from public funds, by state Legislatures, and they are controlled by Boards of Regents appointed by the governors. Such institutions supported thus by public money

are not free to teach religion, even though a majority of the regents and faculty may be members of the Christian church. The legislatures are generous in their appropriations, and take pride in providing the necessary buildings and the latest approved educational appliances and in securing teaching talent of the highest order.

The natural result of this liberal policy is to attract large numbers of young people so that the enrollment of students is yearly increasing.

In 1870, the students in all the state universities and agricultural colleges in the West was 6,694.

In 1911, it was 108,870.

Being purely state institutions, religion cannot be taught. To meet this lack, the denominations of the country are placing pastors and students' helpers at these centers who devote themselves to the youths of their own denomination. The Methodist, Episcopal, Unitarian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, and Roman Catholic churches are at present engaged in this important mission, together with Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

In one instance 1,000 Congregationalists are enrolled at a university. It requires no argument to show that these educational centers offer an unusually attractive field for religious work, and the results will be ample and abiding.

During the year, the Education Society has shared with local churches and state conferences in paying the salaries of eight pastors and student helpers at Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, California, state universities, and Kansas and Iowa State Agricultural Colleges.

Large numbers of Congregational students have received the ministration of these workers. Classes in ethics, religion, Biblical literature have been conducted and the religious atmosphere has been greatly deepened. It is not surprising that the hearty co-operation of the professors has been most cheerfully given.

It has been found that out of the 7,545 professors and officials of 48 state institutions 4,073 are connected with the local churches. Of these, 726 are officials in local churches and 502 are teachers of church Bible classes. It seems to be Providential that these multitudes of young people should be gathered in places where they can be most easily reached by religious effort.

It may be of interest to note some of the features of the year's activity.

The total number of students in the universities and agricultural colleges where the Education Society is at work, is 32,497, and of this number, 3,521 are Congregationalists. 449 have joined the church, 364 the Sunday-school, 302 the Y. P. S. C. E.

The course of study adopted covers a wide field:

- Old Testament Law.
- Prophets of Israel.
- Old Testament Literature.
- Sermon on the Mount.
- Gospel of John.
- Life of Christ.
- Social Teachings of Jesus.
- Principles of Jesus.
- Life and Letters of Paul.
- Church History.
- Preparation for the Ministry.
- The Modern Church.
- The Modern View Point in Religion.
- A Man's Life Work.
- Christianity for Women.
- Earth's Heroes.
- Moral Battles.
- Fundamentals in Religion.

The workers have been university pastors, students' helpers and a few of the local pastors who have conducted student classes and devoted considerable time to their interests. They are Rev. Raymond C. Brooks of California, Rev. Willis L. Goldsmith of Kansas, Rev. O. D. Foster of Wisconsin, Rev. William J. Minchin of Iowa, Rev. Noble S. Elderkin of Kansas, Rev. H. R. Vaughn of Illinois, Rev. L. R. Howard of Nebraska, Rev. H. C. Mason of Washington, Messrs. John W. Rahill, Lester Johns, Floyd Scott, Roy L. Kimball, Leland Angevine, Miss Florence Fuqua.

UTAH

Congregationalists were the first to enter this field with schools and churches, and their long years of faithful effort are now bearing fruit. There are evidences that the younger generation is imbibing the spirit of freedom, which makes it more difficult every year for the hierarchy to hold them in complete subjection. The people in the rural towns are demanding better and larger educational facilities. In some cases the villagers have bonded themselves for comparatively large sums of money in order to erect modern and commodious school buildings. This action, however, has been without the approval of the hierarchy.

It is a critical time in Utah, brought about largely by our own labors in the past, and it is wise for us to remain in the field to maintain this broader and more rational spirit. Support of the people who have not received the endorsement of their own church will be needed for years to come with such educational influences as our Society may be able to exert.

The school property of Utah belonging to this Society came into its possession at the federation with the Congregational New West Education Commission 18 years ago. The buildings now need thorough renovating and repairing and it is imperative that ample appropriations be made to put them in proper condition to meet the present demand. To neglect them longer would seriously cripple our usefulness in Utah. \$14,941.00 have been used in this field.

NEW MEXICO

Our schools are in small villages which frequently suffer from migration of inhabitants. Sometimes a third or a half of the families will move to other places in the hope of finding better facilities for farming and sheep-raising. San Mateo has lost a portion of the population by removals.

At Atrisco, a new three room pub-

lic school building is now being erected not far from our school, and it will probably be best to transfer our teachers to another point farther south. The school property, however, should be still used for Sunday services.

At San Rafael, one of the larger Mexican towns, the work has been prosperous and considerable industrial training has been added to the courses of study. At Cubero, the faithful and arduous labors of our teachers have resulted in the moral awakening of the town so that the people have voted "no license" for the coming year. This is more remarkable when one remembers the well known and long established custom of the free use of intoxicating liquors both by Indians and New Mexicans.

At Marquez and Seboyeta, the influence of our schools is plainly evident in raising the standards of living and the creation of ideals of righteousness. At Marquez the principal of the school is one of our graduates, a Mexican young woman.

The Rio Grande Industrial School, at Albuquerque, has just closed its best year. A far higher quality of work has been reached. The enrollment of 33 boys and 20 girls uses up all the accommodations, but it is a great satisfaction to state that the new Girls' Dormitory will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term. Eight buildings and 160 acres of land now comprise the school plant.

A new field in the Southwest is now opening occasioned by the large numbers of people from Old Mexico, who are moving up into the border towns of New Mexico and Arizona because of the disturbance in their own country.

In El Paso, Texas, which is a border town, there are 30,000 of these refugees and other places along the line are receiving large additions to their population. It will be wise for the Society to enter this new field at strategic points during the coming year. The Society has spent \$24,228 in this section.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY

MISSIONARY AND EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

Office: Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

President, Rev. Frederick H. Page; Missionary and Extension Secretary, Rev. William Ewing, D.D.; Treasurer, Henry T. Richardson; District Secretaries, Rev. Robt. W. Gammon, D.D., 19 W. Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, 289 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Educational Secretaries, For the Southwest, Rev. J. P. O'Brien, 4128 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.; For the Pacific Coast, Rev. Miles B. Fisher, 417 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

A SAMPLE OF SEVEN

We are giving this month brief items from seven of our workers. Supt. Stickney is still with great vigor and enterprise planting and strengthening in North Dakota. Supt. Tuttle gives an interesting and hopeful item in regard to foreigners in Iowa.

Oregon, now and for years to come, will furnish a fascinating field for Sunday-school work. Mr. Davis is an ideal pioneer.

Rev. J. D. Stewart in the thirty-first year of his service in Nebraska has still the enthusiasm of youth in laying foundations for the churches, which are of such vast importance to his beloved state and to the Kingdom.

New Mexico furnishes hard problems in which, nevertheless, Superintendent Deck finds encouragement.

Rev. E. J. Singer, a veteran worker in California, gives a picture of good work there.

The helpfulness of Superintendent Bush in Colorado, which is especially needy at this time of tragic labor difficulties, can never be estimated. He is always sweet in spirit, and earnest and vigorous in Sunday-school work.

If space would permit, equally interesting items could be furnished from nearly all the other states. In each one there are pressing needs and magnificent opportunities. In cold of winter and heat of summer, the work goes forward. Depraved communities are redeemed; new communities are shaped for Christian institutions, and young people by the thousand are helped to nobler and better lives.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

With deep regret it is noted that the donations for June were \$1,344.53 less than for the corresponding month of last year. This may have resulted from the fact that Children's Day was a week later. Some have been obliged to lessen their gifts because of financial conditions. It is earnestly urged that others may make up this loss.

In meeting the present situation, in our denominational life, there is great need for strengthening and quickening all our work. Earnest appeals, more than can be met, come for the services of Miss Slattery, Secretaries Gammon, Littlefield, O'Brien, Fisher and our other splendid leaders. The Missionary and Extension Department has the responsibility of improving and strengthening as well as extending the work. The appeal is made for both the Missionary and Extension, and the Educational Departments.

TIDINGS OF PROGRESS FROM SEVEN STATES

THE NEW COUNTY SEAT

Supt. E. H. Stickney, North Dakota

We have just organized a Sunday-school at Dunn Center, which will probably be the county seat of Dunn county. A branch of the Northern Pacific is graded and the steel will be laid soon. Quite a town is springing up and it is important to have a school here early. We hope to organize the church and go forward with a house of worship. Dunn is the last county in the state to be reached by railroad.

SUPERIOR FOREIGNERS

By Supt. H. W. Tuttle, Iowa

In the Plymouth Sunday-school, Grinnell, are some Greeks and Bulgarians who are an interesting feature.

They are a very superior type of men and we could well wish for many more like them. They come with their Greek Testaments, and as their teacher can read Greek she has a very good time with them. They come to her house week nights to read English. There are also some Bulgars in the class. One of them was a member of a mission church in Macedonia.

FIR GROVE SUNDAY-SCHOOL

By Rev. M. C. Davis, Missionary, Oregon

The Fir Grove Sunday-School was organized hopefully with thirty-three members. The people settled here are developing homes upon small tracts of fertile soil, and it looks promising for a thrifty neighborhood. They ask only for one quarter's supplies and after that expect to be self-supporting in regard to literature. They have never had preaching services and are dependent upon us for religious privileges.

IN THE SAND HILLS

By Rev. J. D. Stewart, Nebraska

I organized the Glen Rose Sunday-school in the sand hills on the edge of the forest reserve recently opened for settlement. There are now between fifteen and thirty scholars. When the new families come the school will increase. The superintendent and several others are Congregationalists. They want special meetings and hope for a Congregational church. The "Kin-kaid" homesteads are a mile square. Hence, the country will be sparsely settled, but the people drive long distances to Sunday-school and church. It is a cattle country and the people are generally poor. They will need aid for some time but the government is generous to give them six hundred and forty acres at the end of three years. Much of the land is good. There is a future for this region and the people deserve to be helped.

EAGERNESS IN NEW MEXICO

By Rev. H. A. Deck, Arizona and New Mexico

When I made my first visit to Tyrone, New Mex., I found that there never had been any Sunday-school there or in any of the camps near by.

We arranged for a mid-week service at the school-house, put up our notices and then canvassed the town. About thirty people came to this service. After the service we talked Sunday-school. Talking was easy, however, as a large number were eager for such an institution. After a brief consultation the time for organization was fixed.

So I was on hand again to assist them in their organization. To all appearances a strong force of officers and teachers was chosen. I found in the working force some who had had large experience in Sunday-school work elsewhere.

They were just waiting for some one to come and take the initiative. The enrollment for the first Sunday was 45.

This is a copper camp, and gives strong evidence of some day being one of the largest towns in New Mexico. A railway has been built quite recently. As yet there are but few permanent buildings. The families are living in tents for the most part. Here and there a frame building is to be found. New families are arriving every week. When there the last time we found about 40 families. The population all told is estimated at 400. This includes the Mexicans.

Tyrone lies in a canyon, over a mile above sea level. The pine and oak trees give it a decidedly mountainous appearance and atmosphere. Health as well as wealth has served as the motive power in bringing some of the population.

Our expectation is to place this newly organized Sunday-school under the care of our Hurley pastor for the time being. The expense of making the trip makes this a problem. Under the proper care a church organization ought soon to materialize.

PEPPERWOOD SUNDAY-SCHOOL

By Rev. E. J. Singer, Northern California

The Sunday-school at Pepperwood was organized in the town hall Friday night after an earlier effort in the week. I found that the only services held were by the Adventists who have a church building, holding church and Sunday-school on Saturday. This did not accommodate some who wished to worship on the first day of the week. At the hotel a number of young people were stopping who had spent the night at a dance. They were much the worse for wear and not much in sympathy with things religious. The young men

were fine specimens of manhood, muscular, brawny, and able to swing the axe skillfully in the big timber. Their ideas of things religious were very primitive. Arrangements were made with the Advent people for singing books. About fifty gathered in the hall and all joined vociferously in the singing, of which we did a good deal. After a short sermon, the point of which was the organization of a Sunday-school, a unanimous vote was taken that it be organized. There was the usual difficulty in selecting officers and finally they were chosen, and good things are hoped for.

IN KIT CARSON COUNTY

By Rev. Allen S. Bush, Superintendent,
Colorado

The population is still very uncertain and hardly has the echo of departing foot-steps of one school died away when the tramp of incoming others may be heard. We have organized many Sunday-schools in Lincoln and Kit Carson counties, but the new communities constantly necessitate new organizations. The Ackerman Sunday-schools have vanished because the people have gone. But an invitation summoned me to a new school-house where we found a group of forty people awaiting us. They were anxious to have the privileges of the far away home-land. Every one seemed to enjoy the services, and a bright, happy Sunday-school, which will probably number more than fifty, was quickly organized. Rev. George Gibbs, of Flagler, promises to visit and preach to them once a month. They were glad to accept this kind offer. These good people are very largely from Christian homes in the East. Those of us who know the frontier realize the days of toil and anxious waiting that they will probably endure. However, little by little, progress is being made.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF MINISTERIAL RELIEF

Office: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Henry A. Stimson, D.D., President; William A. Rice, D.D., Secretary; B. H. Fancher, Treasurer.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL RELIEF

FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1913 AND 1914

	Churches	Individuals	Aff. Soc.	Interest	Legacies	Totals
1913.....	\$ 7,377.75	\$3,181.98	\$ 3,179.92	\$6,272.58	\$2,517.11	\$22,529.34
1914.....	8,646.56	2,247.53	3,772.95	6,063.20	4,437.70	25,167.94
Gain.....	\$1,268.81	.....	\$ 593.03	.....	\$1,920.59	\$ 2,638.60
Loss.....	.....	\$ 934.45	.....	\$ 209.38	.....	.....

THE ANNUITY FUND FOR CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS

RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1913,
TO JUNE 30, 1914

	Churches	Individuals	Aff. Soc.	Ministers' Dues	Total
1914.....	\$ 722.75	\$ 2,108.00	\$ 84.49	\$ 13,367.43	\$ 16,282.67

THE CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS

At this writing, July 13, the campaign for \$6,000 in special gifts to the Board is progressing more slowly than we had hoped. We are glad, however, that we can report progress. The deficiency on July first in the pension fund was \$10,000. This has been reduced by about \$2,000. What of the remaining \$8,000? One-half of this we believe the regular receipts in the Fall months will provide for. What we wish now is that all our friends would rally to the Board's call and send in at least \$4,000 extra gifts before the first of September. We would ask each one who reads this paragraph to stop long enough to write out a check or enclose a bill and mail it to Mr. B. H. Fancher,

Treasurer, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York. "Do it now," is a Maltbie B. Babcock motto which is most applicable.

The Board is very grateful for the help already extended in this campaign and rejoices in the privilege given it of rendering substantial and timely help to its roll of 290 noble and worthy veterans of the Cross.

We desire that more of our churches and individual Christians should share this privilege with the Board. In 1913 only 2,716 churches out of 6,096 contributed to Ministerial Relief, State and National. There are over 700,000 Congregational church members. How many of them gave something for the old ministers last year? We do not know, but each one knows whether he gave or not.

THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY FEDERATION

President, Mrs. Hastings H. Hart, White Plains, N. Y.; Vice-President-at-large, Mrs. A. H. Standish, 449 North Grove Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. C. G. Phillips, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. W. W. Newell, 244 Wesley Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. Robertson, 152 Terrace Avenue, Redlands, Cal.; Mrs. W. E. Mansfield, Atlanta, Ga.; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Brooks, 55 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Franklin H. Warner, 30 Ridgeview Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.; Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Flint, 604 Willis Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; Editorial Secretary, Miss Eleanor Nagle, 141 Crafts St., Newtonville, Mass.

SUGGESTIONS TO MAKERS OF PROGRAMS

You want a good title for your program, something suggesting interest or provoking curiosity. The essentials of a good program are such elements as will attract, entertain, interest, inform, illumine, and inspire. It goes without saying that to make a combination of these elements takes time, thought, knowledge, good common sense, zeal, and prayer. This combination should be not only written on the heart and burned into the memory of her who makes it, but should be "put down in black and white" as though the "last will and testament" to a dying world, for one never knows what may happen to a body in these days of automobiles and narrow skirts, and the Missionary Society *must* go on regardless.

If brevity *always* contains the soul of wit—by which I suppose is meant the meat of the nut—it would be safe to say have the program *short*. However, all of us haven't minds built on the plan of a snake's stomach into which a thing may be thrown for future digestion—therefore, it would seem better to have a program so arranged that it "lead up" to the subject matter of the hour. To this end, as much as possible, the various parts of the program should tend harmoniously that the attitude of mind may become receptive. Thus, the aim and end of a good program might result in a permanent possession that makes

to an obsession to "preach the gospel to every creature."

It is one thing to put down on paper a list of numbers that represents the travail of soul and labor of mind on a theme that is desired, that *should* feed other hearts and give impetus to good works, and quite another thing to have these numbers imbued with life by the ones presenting them. So—would it not be a good idea for *the one* to call together the others whose service she desires, to talk the subject over and so with a spark from her own inspiration she light a fire in others who, in their turn, give out a flame that may touch and warm others even to the uttermost parts of the earth.

MRS. A. M. FARRINGTON.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR IN CONVENTION

Note.—Hoping to insure that Children's Work shall have its due place upon every missionary convention program and the city union program, at least once a year, and recognizing that the foundation interest of Children's Work is the mother's interest, the Committee on Home Mission Interests Among Children of the Council of Women for Home Missions suggests the following program for a Children's Hour.

PROGRAM

Song: Jewels.

Scripture: I Sam.: 1:24-25; 2:1, 9, 18-20; Prov. 22:6; Luke 2:49-52; 18:16, 17.

Solo: The Sweet Story of Old.

Symposium: Missionary Mothers.

- a. Missionary Mothers. (Mothers who transmit their missionary interest to their children and how they do it.)
- b. O-mission-ary Mothers. (How mothers omit culture from their child's training and encourage the selfish and not the sacrificial char-

acter fundamental to a life of world service.)

c. Foster Missionary Mothers. (How leaders of children's organizations beget loyalty and devotion to the church.)

d. Com-missionary Mothers. (How lives of prayer and service, giving the church and its calls the pre-eminent place, is the mother's commission to her child. Examples.)

Special Song by Child or Children.

Consecration Prayer. (All mothers of young children and leaders of children's bands standing.)

MRS. LAURA G. CRAIG,
Chairman.

TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1914

EFFICIENCY IN WOMEN'S WORK

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY FEDERATION

PROGRAM

Prepared by Mrs. H. H. Hart.

"The letter killeth, but the Spirit giveth life."

Hymn: I love Thy Kingdom, Lord.

Scripture: Eph. I.

Prayer.

Hymn: In the Cross of Christ I glory.

Study:

1. Our Organizations.
 - a. What are they?
 - b. What should be accomplished by them?
2. Our Method:
 - a. Policy.
 - b. Survey of field.
 - c. Qualifications of officers.
 - d. Division of labor.
3. Our Aims:
 - a. Prayer.
 - b. Finance.
 - c. Extension.
 - d. Education.

Helps: "The King's Business," by M. W. Raymond, ch. III.

"The American Missionary," May, 1914, p. 73-89.

Two leaflets on the Federation may be secured from the Editorial Secretary by sending postage.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Council of Women for Home Missions can be secured from Miss Grace R. Walker, Room 606, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.

NOTES

The Interdenominational Federation of Orange, N. J., has issued a valuable

little leaflet entitled "Practical Suggestions for Interdenominational Federated Mission Study." In addition to the suggestions in regard to methods, meetings, committees, leaders, and courses of study, it contains a simple constitution adaptable to the needs of any such interdenominational federation. Have you such a federation for united mission study in your town? Why not form one? Copies of this leaflet can be secured from Miss Walker (address above) or from Mrs. J. R. Paddock, East Orange, N. J., \$1.25 per 100, 2 cents each.

"Leaven on Noisy Creek."—A brief dialogue published by the American Missionary Association to stimulate interest in the American Highlanders. Suitable for presentation by women's or young people's society.

At a recent meeting of the Michigan Union it was voted to employ a traveling secretary "whose duty it shall be to visit as many churches as possible where no missionary society exists or where interest is waning." The Secretary of Literature of this same Union conducts a "bureau of exchange" to which the printed yearly programs of auxiliaries are sent and from which any auxiliary may borrow.

In the latest Report of the Missouri Union the last page is devoted to a "Missionary Quiz" with pertinent questions on the work supported at home and abroad by the state organizations. Such questions stimulate the interest of the ignorant, as well as strengthen the memory of the interested auxiliary members. This same Report contains a Directory of Auxiliaries with the officers of both the Home and Foreign departments and the financial aim of each. It is interesting to note that in all but four auxiliaries the financial aim is the same for both departments. One of the auxiliaries has a Delegate Fund, which enables them to send a delegate to the Annual Meeting each year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF RECEIPTS

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

Charles H. Baker, Treasurer - 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

June, 1914

MAINE—\$72.15.

Cong'l Conf. and Miss. Soc. of Me., Geo. F. Cary, Treas., 37.15.

Hallowell: Old South, 5. Individual, 30.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$192.22.

N. H. H. M. S., Alvin B. Cross, Treas., 150.66. Epsom: Union, 3. Hampton: 27.56. Portsmouth: North, Roger's Miss. Cir., 10. Individual, 1.

VERMONT—\$220.55.

Vt. Dom. Miss. Soc., J. T. Ritchie, Treas., 53.40.

North Craftsbury: 20. North Pomfret: 6.42. Peacham: 48.70. Rupert: 12.25. Springfield: 79.78.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$1,300.57.

Mass. H. M. S., Rev. J. J. Walker, Treas., 292.72.

Amherst: Hope (Individual), 5. Andover: Seminary Church, 43. Blanchard: First, 20.35. Easthampton: First, 22.81. Franklin: First, 13.04. Holbrook: Winthrop, 50. Holyoke: First, 54.29. Milbury: Second, 15.97. New Bedford: Trinitarian Bible School, 12.29. Norton: Wheaton College, Christian Assn., 15. Roxbury: Immanuel-Walnut Ave. S. S., 10.75. South Deerfield: 30.49. Springfield: South W. H. M. S. (Individual), 25. Sturbridge: First, 3.94. Ware: Silver Circle, 10. Webster: First, 78.41. West Brookfield: 9. Westminster: First, 10.51. Yarmouth: (Individual), 5. Individuals, 31. W. H. M. A., Ellen A. Smith, Asst. Treas., 551.

RHODE ISLAND—\$62.86.

R. I. Cong'l Conf., H. Ed. Thurston, Treas., 14.45.

Bristol: First, 29.27. Providence: Free Evan., 15.14. Woonsocket: Globe (Individual), 4.

CONNECTICUT—\$1,277.70.

Miss. Soc. of Conn., Rev. Joel S. Ives, Treas., 353.77.

Brantford: First, 107. Canaan: Pilgrim, 27.52. Deep River: S. S., Prim. Dept., 3. Derby: First C. E., 15.30. East Windsor: First (Individual), 20. Hartford: Farmington Ave. S. S., 17.38. Huntington: 23. Meriden: 35.30. S. S., 4.70. New Haven: Dwight Place, 150; Ch. of Redeemer S. S., 13.81. Norwich: Park, 159.12; (Individual), 100. Southington: First S. S., 13.62. Vernon Centre: 2.79. Willimantic: First, 58.39. Individual, 30.

W. H. M. U., Miss M. L. Wallace, Treas.: Waterbury: First L. B. S., 50. New Britain: South, 50. Bristol: W. M. A., 20. Newton: L. M. S., 23.

NEW YORK—\$566.27.

N. Y. H. M. S., Rev. C. W. Shelton, Treas., 23.28.

Brooklyn: Ch. of the Pilgrims, 300. Candor: 8.49. Madrid: 34.50. Poughkeepsie: First, 164. Smyrna: First (Individual), 5. Individuals, 31.

NEW JERSEY—\$93.00.

East Orange: First S. S., 25. Perth Amboy: Swedish, 3. Westfield: (Individual), 50. Individual, 15.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$114.31.

Braddock: First, 20. Milroy: White Mem'l, 26.75. Spring Brook: 14.02.

W. H. M. U., Mrs. D. Howells, Treas.: Philadelphia: Central W. M. S., 4.59. Kane:

W. M. S., 10. Corry: W. M. S., 5. Allegheny: W. M. S., 3.45. E. Smithfield: W. M. S., 5.50. Scranton: First W. H. & F. M. S., 3. Germantown: Neesima Guild, 12. Meadville: W. M. S., 10.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$82.84.

Washington: Ingram Mem'l, 48; S. S., 26.84; Y. P. S. C. E., 8.

FLORIDA—\$31.00.

Mt. Dora: 6; S. S., 1.75; C. E., 2.25. Ormond: Union, 15.

W. H. M. U., Mrs. W. J. Drew, Treas.: Lake Helen: W. A., 6.

ALABAMA—\$6.07.

Ashland: 2.77. Smith Chapel: 1.05. Stroud: 2.25.

TEXAS—\$48.50.

Amarilla: Pilgrim Workers, 3.50. Dallas: Central, 40; Winnetka Chapel, 4. Helena: 1.

NEW MEXICO—\$14.00.

Hurley: 14.

ARIZONA—\$23.00.

Dragoon: 2. Tombstone: First, 21.

TENNESSEE—\$50.00.

Individual, 50.

OHIO—\$6.75.

Individual, 6.75.

INDIANA—\$15.00.

Fairmount: First, 15.

ILLINOIS—\$366.33.

Cong'l Conf. of Ill., J. W. Huff, Treas., 178.62. Richmond: Ladies' Guild, 10. In Memory Charles H. Beers, 50. Individuals, 27. W. H. M. U., Miss E. R. Sanford, Treas., 100.71.

MICHIGAN—\$113.57.

Mich. Cong'l Conf., L. P. Haight, Treas., 113.57.

WISCONSIN—\$120.40.

Wis. Cong'l Assn., L. L. Olds, Treas., 90.40. Sheboygan: German, 30.

IOWA—\$758.35.

Cong'l Conf. of Ia., P. Adelstein Johnson, Supt., 740.85.

Clay: 7.50. Individual, 10.

MINNESOTA—\$45.31.

Minn. C. M. S., J. M. McBride, Treas., 45.31.

KANSAS—\$2.00.

Individual, 2.

NEBRASKA—\$94.82.

Neb. C. H. M. S., Rev. S. I. Hanford, Treas., 50.

Grand Island: German, 13. Inland: First German, 15. Santee: Indian, 16.82.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$72.13.

Deering: 2.20. Granville: 1.65. Iota Flats: 63c. Max: 1.25.

W. H. M. U., Mrs. M. M. White, Treas.: Michigan: 10. Beach: 5. Oberon: 5. Fargo: 1st, 20; Plymouth, 13. Jamestown: 11.30. Cleveland: L. A., 50c; Band Willing Workers, 1.60.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$267.15.

Aberdeen: 15.72. Cottonwood: 1.75. Custer: 11.25. Elk Point: 16.65. Fairfax: Hope German, 25. Garretson: 23.66. Lebanon: 6.75. Letcher: 2.70. Rapid City: 18.05. Revillo: 6.30. Yankton: W. M. S., 29.75.

W. H. M. U., Mrs. A. Loomis, Treas., 109.57.

COLORADO—\$40.38.

Crook: German, 6. Denver: German, 16.
 Loveland: Zions German, 3.38. Merino: Ger-
 man Mission, 10.75. Sterling: German, 4.25.
MONTANA—\$6.10.

Brocton: 3. Spion Kop: 3.10.

IDAHO—\$10.

Wallace: 10.

CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN)—\$5.00.

Individual, 5.

CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN)—\$25.00.

Individual, 25.

OREGON—\$95.13.

Forest Grove: 16.64. Freewater: Federated,
 95c. Oregon City: First, 57.49. Sheridan:
 10.05. Individual, 10.

WASHINGTON—\$64.14.

Aberdeen: Finnish, 75c. Hoquiam: Finnish,
 2.30. Nasel: Finnish, 1.85. Ralston: Salem
 German, 10. Ritzville: Zions German, 33.92.
 Seattle: German S. S. Children's Day, 5.32.
 Individuals, 10.

SUMMARY.

Contributions per preceding list.....\$ 6,271.60
 Legacies 18,754.69

\$25,026.29

Interest and dividends..... 1,408.43

Publications 13.63

Total\$26,448.35

STATE SOCIETY RECEIPTS**CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE AND
MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF MAINE.**

George F. Cary, Treasurer, Portland.

Receipts for April, 1914.

Standish: 20. Waterville: S. S., 7.07. Ox-
 ford: S. S., 3. Sanford: No. Parish, 4.34.
 York Village: 7. New Sweden: 15. Portland:
 State St., 200. Madison: 15. Holden: Y. P.
 S. C. E., 5. Church, 2.64. Bangor: Forest Ave.
 S. S., 3. Forest Ave. Ch., 5. Ellsworth:
 1st, 8. Auburn: 6th St., 6.75. Westbrook:
 4.38. Alfred: 10.69. Waterville: 62.47. Den-
 mark: 10. Houlton: 25. S. S., 7. Port-
 land: Woodfords W. H. M. U., 75.70. Bangor:
 Hammond St. W. H. M. U., 15.13. Belfast: W.
 H. M. U., 10.50. Portland: Second Parish W.
 H. M. U., 4. State St. Primary Dept. W. H.
 M. U., 4.30. High St. W. H. M. U., 18.50. Yar-
 mouth: W. H. M. U., 25. Saco: W. H. M. U.,
 6.50. Dixfield: W. H. M. U., 2.15. Dexter:
 W. H. M. U., 2.50. West Auburn: W. H. M.
 U., 1.50. Houlton: W. H. M. U., 11.25. Bethel:
 W. H. M. U., 18. Machias: W. H. M. U., 33.30;
 S. S. W. H. M. U., 10. Sanford: No. Parish
 W. H. M. U., 4.30. Harpswell Center: W. H.
 M. U., 2. Bridgton: First, 19.51. Sumner,
 East: 15. Bluehill: 30.75. Woodfords: 62.17;
 S. S., 6.72. Total, \$800.12.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY
SOCIETY.**

Alvin B. Cross, Treasurer, Concord.

Receipts for April and May, 1914.

Alstead: East, 9.98. Berlin: 8.64. Center
 Harbor: 10. Chester: 6.59. Concord: E. A.
 Moulton, 2. Hampton: North, 8. Hooksett:
 6.75. Jaffrey: 15. Keene: Court St., 50. First,
 92.50. Lancaster: 19.10. Milton: 12.25.
 Rochester: 19.41. Seabrook and Hampton
 Falls: 5. Somersworth: First, 12.25. Union:
 9.80. Walpole: 14.05. Total, \$301.32.

**VERMONT DOMESTIC MISSIONARY
SOCIETY.**

J. T. Ritchie, Treasurer, St. Johnsbury.

Receipts for April, 1914.

Braintree: E., 1. Pomfret, No., 8.46. Rox-
 bury: 2.75. Sherburne: 9.20.
 Highgate: 2. Hyde Park: 2.50. Marlboro:
 3.35. Rutland Center: 3. Santon's River: 14.

bury: 2. Total, \$15.00. Grand Total, \$485.37.
 Westminster: 50c. Woodbury, So.: 4. Wood-
 stock: 126.96. Vermont Missionary, 12. In-
 terest, 224.85.

**RHODE ISLAND HOME MISSIONARY
SOCIETY.**

F. H. Fuller, Treasurer, Providence.

Receipts for May, 1914.

Bliss Corners: 9.35. Providence: Plymouth,
 62.90. Total, \$72.25.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT.

Rev. Joel S. Ives, Treasurer, Hartford.

Receipts for April, 1914.

Ansonia: German, 50. Barkhamsted: 20.
 Berlin: 41.70. Bridgeport: 1st, 352.71. Bristol:
 25. Brookfield Center: 70. East Litchfield: 3.
 Guilford: 1st, 17.75. Haddam: 15. Hartford:
 Asylum Hill, 126. Lisbon: 24. Meriden: 1st,
 50. Middletown: 1st, 15.28; South, 25. New
 Britain: 1st, 127. New Milford: 124. Norwich:
 2nd, 25.75. Old Saybrook: 20.57. Putnam:
 2nd, 15.91. Ridgefield: 10. South Manchester:
 Swd., 8. Simsbury: 32.75. Suffield: 23. Terry-
 ville: 194.55. Torrington: French, 2.50. Wash-
 ington: 21.50; Swd., 5. Winchester: 14.22.
 Windsor Locks: 37.82. Woodbury: 5.88.
 Watertown: 5. Undesignated, 876.59. Special
 for C. H. M. S., 80. Special, 410.50 of which
 85 from W. C. H. M. U. by Joel S. Ives.

**CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
OHIO.**

J. G. Fraser, Treasurer, Cleveland.

Receipts for April, 1914.

Amherst: Second, 8. Ashland: S. S., 3.73.
 Brecksville: L. S., 2. Chatham: 20.50. Cin-
 cinnati: Walnut Hills, 47.25. Cleveland:
 Collinwood, 16.65; Cyril, 7; Emmanuel, 20;
 Euclid, 150; Glenville, 17; Grace, 17.25; Pil-
 grim, 62.50. Columbus: First, 115; Grand-
 view, 10.50; Mayflower, 7.32; Plymouth, 49.
 East Cleveland: East, 9. Elyria: Second S. S.,
 3. Interest: (3), 68.74. Lodi: 20. Mansfield:
 First, 92.50; Mayflower, 16.25. Marietta: Re-
 fund, 50. Medina: 100. Mt. Vernon: 16.
 Newark: Plymouth, 13.17. Oberlin: Second,
 126.15. Parkman: 17.28. Richmond: 5. San-
 dusky: 24.09. Toledo: Birmingham, 6.75.
 Vermilion: S. S. Easter, 19. Wayne: 25.
 Youngstown: Plymouth, 21.60. Total, \$1,192.23.
 For \$1,500 Debt Special—Cincinnati: Law-
 rence St., 8. Cleveland: p. 1; Bethel Nor-
 dan., 2. Conneaut: 5.75. Elyria: Second, 8.
 Freedom: 1.50. Ireland: 3. Lawrence: 2.
 Lodi: 8. Shandon: 5. Thompson: 2.25.
 Zanesville: 5. Total, \$51.50.

From the Ohio Woman's Home Missionary
 Union, Mrs. G. B. Brown, Treasurer—Akron:
 First W. M. S., 16.20. Ashtabula: Second W.
 A., 8. Austinburg: W. M. S., 3.60. Belpre:
 W. M. S., 6.30. Burton: W. M. S., 1.80.
 Chatham: W. M. S., 6. Cleveland: Euclid Ave.
 W. A., 31.50; Y. L., 6.75; 1st W. A., 18; Hough
 Ave. L. A. S., 18. Cuyahoga Falls: W. M. S.,
 5.04. Elyria: First W. A., 18. Greenwich:
 W. M. S., 1.50. Lodi: L. A. S., 12.83. Lorain:
 First W. A., 7.20. Mt. Vernon: W. M. S., 7.20.
 Newark: Plymouth W. M. S., 2.70. Richfield:
 Oak Hill W. M. S., 1. Ravenna: W. M. S.,
 3.60. Sullivan: W. M. S., 8.28; S. S., 2.
 Tallmadge: W. M. S., 3.60. Wayne: W. M. S.,
 3.24. West Williamsfield: W. M. S., 3.60.
 Total, \$195.94. Grand Total, \$1,439.67.

Receipts for May, 1914.

Cleveland: Kinsman Road, 5; Mizpah, 12;
 Pilgrim, 62.50; Puritan, 12.65. Fairport: 5.
 Geneva: 37.49; W. G., 15. Hudson: 20. Kel-
 loggsville: Supt. Ex., 5. Kent: Supt. Ex., 10.
 Lakewood: 10.50. Marblehead: S. S., 5.
 Strongsville: 24; S. S., 6. Tallmadge: S. S.,
 40. Toledo: Birmingham, 2.70; First (of which
 50 sp.), 90; Plymouth, 10. Wakeman: 75.
 Wauseon: 17.53. Wayne: 5. Total, \$470.37.
 For \$1,500 Debt Special: Cleveland: United
 3. Litchfield: 3. Mt. Vernon: 7. South New-

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ILLINOIS.

J. W. Hilt, Treasurer, Chicago.

Receipts for April, 1914.

Waverly: 1st, 11.20. Chicago: Warren Ave., 6.42. Aurora: New England, 70. Dundee: 1st, 41. Jacksonville: S. S., 3.50. Oak Park: 1st W. S., 19. Lyndon: W. S., 2. Chicago: New England W. S., 16. Atkinson: W. S., 7. Toulon: W. S., 11. Mound City: Pilgrim W. S., 1. Chicago: University W. S., 4; Warren Ave. W. S., 74. Illini: W. S., 2. Brookfield: Jr. Pri. Dept., 1. Chicago: Wellington Ave. W. S., 1; New First W. S., 1. Elgin: 1st S. S., 12. Chicago: Auburn Park, W. S., 2. Melvin: W. S., 3. Canton: W. S., 5. Stillman Valley: W. S., 9. South Chicago: W. S., 2. Sycamore: W. S., 3. Chicago: Green St. W. S., 1. Moline: 1st W. S., 14. Lombard: 1st W. S., 2. Payson: W. S., 4. Chicago: Park Manor W. S., 1. La Grange: 1st W. S., 10. Evanston: 1st W. S., 10. Prophetstown: W. S., 12.50. Albion: W. S., 5.18. Elgin: C. E., 8. Abingdon: 19.75. Oglesby: Union, H. A. Bent (Special), 15. Bureau (Special), 1. Marseilles: Mr. Thurber (Special), 2. Spring Valley: C. E. (Special), 5. La Grange: 1st (Special), 33; 50. Amboy: 7.91. Onarga: 2.50. Bowen: 20. Millburn: 17. Princeton: 1st 38.56. Wyand: 15. Champaign: 1st, 30. Dongola: 6.64. Fall Creek: Zion, 24.50. Shabbona: 8.50. Granville: (Special), 31. Springfield: Plymouth, 21.78. Chicago: Ravenswood, 15.47. Algonquin: 29. Huntley: 43. Chicago: Millard Ave., 12. Lisle: 7.84. Sterling: 30.95. East St. Louis: Plymouth, 6. Lee Center: 14. Chicago: Windsor Park, 10. Beardstown: 10; S. S., 25. Total, \$927.10.

Receipts for May, 1914.

Neponset: 15. La Grange: 1st (Special), 26.40. Champaign: 1st (Special), 30. Ontario: 7. Chicago Lawn: W. S., 1; Rogers Park, W. S., 6. Abingdon: W. S., 11.50. Naperville: 1st, W. S., 13. Oak Park: 1st W. S., 13. Chicago: North Shore W. S., 11. Decatur: 1st W. S., 10. Harvey: W. S., 2. Mendon: W. S., 10. Rockford: 2nd W. S., 27. Pittsfield: Rose M. S., 4. Somonauk: W. S., 3. Galesburg: Central, W. S., 50. Oak Park: 3rd W. S., 5. Chicago: Ewing St. W. S., 1. Ottawa: 1st W. S., 25. Joy Prairie: W. S., 23.25. Toulon: W. S., 5. Marseilles: W. S., 3. Bunker Hill: W. S., 2. Rollo: W. S., 7. Moline: 1st W. S., 2. Metropolis: W. S., 2.65. Sterling: W. S., 18. Dover: W. S., 34. Chicago: Warren Ave. M. S. C., 7. Maywood: W. S., 2. Roscoe: W. S., 10. Canton: W. S., 1. Chicago: Leavitt St. W. S., 7. Evanston: W. S., 49. Springfield: 1st W. S., 5. Des Plaines: W. S., 39. Bloomington: W. S., 6.75. Dwight: 1st W. S., 13. Chicago: South W. S., 15. Aurora: 1st W. S., 8. Chicago: Tabernacle W. S., 5; Auburn Park W. S., 1. Sandwich: W. S., 39.40. Chicago: 52nd Ave. W. S., 7. Yorkville: W. S., 24; S. S., 4. Glen Ellyn: Y. L., 7. Chicago: Grace W. S., 10. Rockford: 2nd W. S., 2. Union: W. S., 1.25. Waukegan: W. S., 10. Galva: W. S., 17. Alto Pass: W. S., 5. East St. Louis: Plymouth W. S., 2. Chicago: Windsor Park W. S., 1. Gridley: W. S., 10. Chicago: Pilgrim W. S., 19. Bowen: W. S., 7. Princeton: W. S., 5. Chicago: Austin W. S., 9.25. Dover: 23.02. Chicago: Maplewood, 1.75. La Salle: (Special), 20. Seward: 1st (Special), 1. Ottawa: (Special), 1. Morris: (Special), 1. Roscoe: 8.40. Elgin: 100. Chicago: Mayfair, 2; Doremus, 1. Galva: W. S., 50. Annawan: 8.70. St. Charles: 13.20. Individual, "J. A. D.," 25. Total, \$972.52.

MICHIGAN CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

L. P. Haight, Treasurer, Lansing.

Receipts for April, 1914.

Ironton: 6.25. Tipton: 7.50. Ovid: 15. Romeo: 28.50. Dowagiac: 5. Union City: 20.

South Haven: 23.65. Greenville: 35; W. H. M. U., 18.50. St. Joseph: W. H. M. U., 10. Constantine: W. H. M. U., 5. Traverse City: 1st Jrs., 5. Kalamazoo: W. H. M. U., 47. Allendale: W. H. M. U., 15. Ludington: W. H. M. U., 51. Ann Arbor: W. H. M. U., 108. Grand Ledge: W. H. M. U., 5. Detroit: Fort W. H. M. U., 7.50. Benzonia: W. H. M. U., 25.90. Gd. Rapids: Smith W. H. M. U., 5. Highland: W. H. M. U., 10. Muskegon: 1st W. H. M. U., 25. Three Oaks: W. H. M. U., 11. Dexter: W. H. M. U., 10. Alpine: Trinity W. H. M. U., 2. Rapid River: 16.66. Port Huron: 1st, 268.53. Benzonia: 100. Rockwood: 10. Royal Oak: 5.02. Flint: 10. S. S., 4.30. Salem: 2nd, 4. Belding: 7. Perry: 5. Covert: 17. Ypsilanti: 30; W. H. M. U., 20. Detroit: North, 162.50. Pontiac: W. H. M. U., 50. Wayne: 35. Kalamazoo: 50. Almont: 20. Lawrence: 3.25. Hersey: 2. Vermontville: 8. Sheridan: 7. Big Rapids: 2nd, 6. Buckley: 5.50. Freeland: S. S., 5. Bostwick Lake: (Formerly Cannon), 10. Roscommon: S. S., 5. Honor: 11. St. Johns: 25. Pt. Huron: 24th, 9. Cannonsburg: 2.50. Cheboygan: 24.68. Alba: S. S., 9. Kendall: 5. Hudson: 20. Flat Rock: 25. Muskegon: H. P., 5; H. Pk. S. S., 5. Constantine: S. S., 15. Frankfort: S. S., 3.25. Saranac: 8. Big Rapids: 5.40; S. S., 6.67. St. Clair: 75. Ann Arbor: 100. Bradley: 18. Essexville: 4.60. Total, \$1,743.66.

WISCONSIN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

L. L. Olds, Treasurer, Madison.

Receipts for March, 1914.

Beloit: 1st, 216.25. Fond du Lac: 20. Iron River: 11. La Crosse: 1st, 95.50. Longwood: 8.00. Mackey Valley: 1.62. Plymouth: S. S., 10. Sturgeon Bay: 12. Vesper: W. M. S., 3. Williams Bay: 27. Wyocena: 9.50. W. W. H. M. U.—Beloit: 1st, 53.75. Eau Claire: 1st, 12; 2nd, 2.50. Evansville: 7. Fontana: 2. Grand Rapids: 2. Hancock: 5. La Crosse: 50. La Fayette: 2. Milwaukee: Gr. Ave., 5. Osseo: 5. Ft. Washington: 3. Ripon: 16.10. Rosendale: 5. Shopiere: 5. West Rosendale: 5. Total, \$594.22.

IOWA CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

S. A. Merrill, Treasurer, Des Moines.

Receipts for March, 1914.

Churches—Avoca: German, 25. Cherokee: 24.85. Chester Center: 8.15. Crocker: 5. Decorah: 50. Golden: 4.50. Iowa City: 22.75. La Moille: 13.50. McGregor: 17. Total, \$170.75. W. H. M. U.—Anamosa: 4.80. Creston: 19. Des Moines: Plymouth, 18.80. Farmington: 6. Grinnell: 33.60. Iowa City: 4.42. Keokuk: 12. Lewis: 18.80. McGregor: 2.50. Miles: 21.60. Muscatine: First, 7.20. Olds: 9.60. Onawa: 26. Primghar: 8.64. Salem: 20. Sheldon: 50; Y. P. S. C. E., 15. Sioux City: First, 112.50. Spencer: 50. Victor: 14.40. Vin ing: 1. Washta: 3. Waterloo: 1st, 21.65. Total, \$487.51. S. S. and C. E.—Anamosa: 12.40. Decorah: 10. Lyons: (Birthday Box), 10. Total, \$32.40. Personal—Eldora: Charles McKeen Durren, 25.

MINNESOTA CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

J. M. McBride, Treasurer, Minneapolis.

Receipts for March, 1914.

From Churches—Edgerton: 3.50. Waseca: 2.01. Mankato: 2.21. Wayzata: 10.50. Dodge Center: 8. Monticello: 10.33. Belview: 20. Tyler: 2.52. Clearwater: 7. Dexter: for special evangelistic services, 35. Minneapolis: Plymouth, 191.90. Campbell: 5. New Ulm: 9. Sleepy Eye: 11.20. St. Paul: German Peo-

ple's, 5. Northfield: 80. Pinewood: 60c. Fond du Lac: 50c. Federal Dam: 1. Fertile: 1.55. Cedar Spur: 3.73. McIntosh, for special evangelistic services, 11.45. Total, \$421.13.

From Woman's Home Missionary Union—Mantorville: 7.50. Hancock: 2.15. Minneapolis: Plymouth, 35.90. Waseca: 4.20. Total, \$49.75. Total Receipts, \$470.88.

Receipts for April, 1914.

From Churches—Fairmont: 2.29. Minneapolis: Lyndale, 24; Fifth Ave., 24. Appleton and Correll: 5. Minneapolis: Lynnhurst, 25. Mannomon: for special Evangelistic services, 15. Waterville: 8. Belview: 30. Tyler: 7.81. Graceville: 8.66. Garvin: 6.72. Mantorville: 4. Minneapolis: Plymouth, 204.36; Pilgrim, 40.06; Oak Park, 4.01. Cedar Spur: 2. Sauk Rapids: 8.50. Total, \$490.00.

From Woman's Home Missionary Union—Moorhead: 6.33; S. S., 1.80. Minneapolis: Linden Hills, 0.67. Wadona: 1.46. Fergus Falls: 2.35. Montevideo: 4.30. Minneapolis: Fifth Ave., 25.30; C. E., 2.35; S. S., 22.36. Benson: 6.45. Minneapolis: Plymouth, 36.31. Robbinsdale: 3.44. Park Rapids: S. S., 1.40. St. Paul: Plymouth, 4. Northfield: 33.54. Austin: 19.55. Lowry Hill: Mrs. C. E. Leavitt, 4.30. Cottage Grove: 4. Marshall: 9.67; C. E., 6. Minneapolis: Park Ave., 37.50. Fairmont: 7.50. Minneapolis: Lynnhurst, 1.72. Mankato: 3. Waseca: 2.58. Minneapolis: First, 21.25. Medford: 1.81. Minneapolis: Come, 21.36. Anoka: 3. Monticello: 2.15. Total, \$307.00.

From Sunday-schools—New York Mills: 1.

KANSAS CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

G. A. Guild, Treasurer, Topeka.

Receipts for 1913.

Alma: 65. Alma: 45. Alton: 50. Anthony: 70.35. Anovla: 5. Ash Rock: 20. Altheson: 45. Athol: 57. Atwood: 20. Bala: 25. Bodare: 15.38. Burlington: 49.90. Carbon-dale: 40. Carson: 25. Centalla: 126.23. Chapman: 30. Chase: 25. Clay Center: 34.10. Coal Creek: 4.17. Cora: 25. Council Grove: 124.23. Dial: 10. Douglass: 60. Dover: 30. Downs: 115. Ellis: 12. Emporia: 1st, 349.85; Bethany, 40. Eureka: 155. Fairview: 55. Ford: 35.10. Fort Scott: 31. Fredonia: 40. Garden City: 65. Garfield: 22. Garnett: 12. Gaylord: 40. Goshen: 15. Greec Bend: 172.94. Haven: 30. Hiawatha: 80. Highland: 34.50. Hutchinson: 35.21. Independence: 51.25. Jetmore: 40. Kansas City: Ruby Ave., 50; Wyandotte, 18.45; Central, 70; Chelsea, 26.46; First, 175; Rosedale, 20. Kensington: 22.75. Kinsley: 21.25. Kiowa: 90. Kirwin: 84.13. Lawrence: Plym., 450.50. Leavenworth: 122. Leona: 34.50. Lincoln: 22.50. Little River: 50. Longton: 35. Maize: 27. Manhattan: 216.20. Maple Hill: 11. McPherson: 73.25. Milford: 20. Mt. Hope: 55. Muscotah: 100. Neosha Falls: 10.90. Neuchatel: 7.15. Newton: 130. Nickerson: 50. Ochiltrie: 1.39. Olathe: 100. Onaga: 98.45. Oneida: 4.50. Osborne: 100. Ottawa: 69.20. Overbrook: 108.80. Pastegg: 11. Paola: 75. Parsons: 25. Partridge: 50. Pauline: 15. Pittsburg: 40.08. Plevna: 60. Russell: 40. Sabetha: 260. St. Marys: 5. Salina: 8. Topeka: Seabrook, 49. Sedgwick: 65.25. Seneca: 33. Smith Center: 125.04. South Haven: 63. Sterling: 90. Stockton: 100. Strong City: 22.50. Sycamore: 1. Sylvia: 20. Tonganoxie: 65.01. Topeka: Central, 863.20; First, 463.19; North, 20. Twelve Mills: 10. Udall: 30. Valley: Rice Co., 6.50. Valley Falls: 64.50. Vienna: 10. Wabanssee: 24.50. Wakarusa Valley: 30. Wakefield: 100.08. Wellington: 75. Western Park: 10. Westmoreland: 30.50. Wheaton: 55. White Cloud: 20. Wichita: College Hill, 111; Fairmount, 64.45; Fellowship, 15.07; Plymouth, 61. Individual, R. J. Morris, 5. Total, \$8,195.36.

NEBRASKA CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. S. I. Hanford, Treasurer, Lincoln.

Receipts for March, 1914.

Arberville: 5. Camp Creek: 14. Center: 11.25. Crete: 40. Fairmont: 57. Holdrege: 11.69. Kearney: 10. Lincoln: 1st, 70. McCook: 20. Omaha: St. Mary's Ave. S. S., 25; Hillside, 9. Petersburg: S. S., 4. Red Cloud: 2.42. Weeping Water: 40. General Workers, 13.04. Total, \$332.40.

W. H. M. U.—Ainsworth: 3.25. Albion: 26. Ashland: 6.50. Aurora: 8.45. Cortland: 16.25. Fremont: 32.50. Hildreth: 6.50. Holdrege: 3.25. Kearney: 14.30. Liberty: 13. Lincoln: 1st S. S., 16.25; Vine, D. of Cov., 10. McCook: 1.79. Omaha: St. Mary's Ave., 17.06; Plymouth, 6.70. Verdon: 6.50. West Point: 6.50. Total, \$194.80.

WASHINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Rev. H. B. Hendley, Treasurer, Tacoma.

Receipts for 1913.

Aberdeen: First, 30; S. S., 30; Women, 45. Ahtanum: 6; Women, 1. Alderton: 13.60. Allyn: 4.50. Almira: 40. Anacortes: 40; Women, 20. Arletta: 3.40. Arlington: 60. Attalia: 5. Avondale: 5.65. Beach: 30. Bellevue: 14. Bellingham: First, 360.75; Women, 24.50. Blaine: 50. Blossburg: 5. Brewster: 25. Bryant: 1.50. Carrollton: 5. Chattaroy: 14.95. Cheney: 6.53. Chewelah: 15.15. Christopher: 105. Clear Lake: 25. Colfax: 80; Women, 34.40. Colville: 40. Coupeville: 37.10; S. S., 7.50; C. E., 10. Cusick: 5.25. Dayton: 100. Deer Park: 210. Doty: 25. Eagle Harbor: 60. Edmonds: 44.59. Elk: 25. Everett: First, 173.38; Women, 15. Ferndale: 40. Five Mile Prairie: 25. Forks: 18.96. Glenwood: 22.75. Granite Falls: 6. Hillyard: 30. Index: 10. Ione: 54.10; C. E., 3.04. Kennewick: 34.97. Kirkland: C. E., 13.30. Lakeside: 10. Lakeview: 20. Lamont: 15. Leavenworth: 10. Longbranch: 10; Women, 1.60. Loon Lake: 30. Lopez Island: 17.40. Lowell: 35. Lyle: 1.31. Machias: 12.50. Malden: 40. Malthay: 15. Medical Lake: 40. Medina: 18. Metaline Falls: 27.50. Meyers Falls: 17.50. Monroe: 60. Mountain View: 2. Moxee Valley: 30. Natches: 40.65. Newman Lake: 6.25. Newport: 45.75. North Bellingham: 10. North Yakima: 271.88; S. S., 10; Women, 60; C. E., 25. Olympia: 65; Women, 10. Orchard Prairie: 7. Otis Orchards: 1; Women, 10. Pasco: 40. Pataha City: 15. Pleasant Prairie: 25. Pleasant Valley: 50. Pomeroy: 19. Port Angeles: 25. Prescott: 17.45. Pullman: 40. Puyallup: 23.50. Quillayute: 5. Ritzville: First, 65. Rosalia: 15. Rosedale: 15. Roy: 17. Seattle: Plymouth, 3,189.00; Women, 274.60; Edgewater, 140; Women, 10; University, 550; Women, 75; Columbia, 10; Women, 13.30; Greenlake, 25; West, 225; Women, 25; Pilgrim, 3,763; Women, 237; Brighton, 39.35; Women, 5; Oak Lake, 16.65; Queen Anne, 200; Women, 5; Beacon Hill, 10; Olivet: 5; Bayview, 20; Keystone, 29.68; Women, 31.25; Prospect, 212.50; Women, 37.50; Fairmount, 30; Women, 5; Alki, S. S., 13.27; Fauntleroy, 10. Spokane: Westminster, 843; Women, 100; Plymouth, 163.90; Women, 39.10; Pilgrim, 25; Women, 11.90; Westside, 20; Women, 15; Corbin Park, 65.25; Columbia, 10; Lincoln Heights, 24; Cable Addition, 11.25. St. John: 40. Snohomish: 17; Women, 3. South Bend: 50. Springdale: 25. Steilacoom: 45. Stevenson: 25. Sultan: 20. Sunnyside: 30.25; Women, 25. Sylvan: 16; Women, 15.25. Tacoma: First, 1,406.40; Women, 200; East, 3.25; Women, 15; Plymouth, 110; Park Ave., 7.25; Pilgrim, 75. Tolt: 25. Touchet: 7. Vancouver: 50. Vaughn: 25. Vera: 15. Walla Walla: First, 2,587.50; Women, 257.10; Valley Chapel, 5. Wallula: 2.69. Washougal: 10.65; Women, 15. Wenatchee: 23.10. New Haven, Conn.: First, Women, 500.

The American Missionary Association

Irving C. Gaylord, Treasurer - 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Receipts for June, 1914

The Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People

Income for June from Investments..... \$8,097.36
Previously acknowledged 42,171.58

\$50,268.94

Current Receipts

EASTERN DISTRICT.

MAINE—\$141.85.

Auburn: Sixth St. Ch. Mission Club, bbl. goods for Athens, Ala. Bangor: All Souls' Ch., bbl. goods for Athens, Ala. Belfast: North Ch., bbl. goods for Athens, Ala. Bristol: Ch. for American Highlanders, 3. Cornish: W. H. M. U., bbl. goods for Athens, Ala. Ellsworth: First Ch., S. Hallowell: Old South Ch., 3. Lowell: Ch., 2. Portland: Deering Ch., bbl. goods for Athens, Ala.; Williston Ch., bbl. goods for Athens, Ala.; Mrs. H. H. C., package goods for Athens, Ala.; "Friends" for Athens, Ala., 8. Princeton: Ch., 5. Waterford: First Ch., 11.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Maine, Mrs. C. E. Leach, Treasurer.

Auburn: Sixth St., 5.05. Bangor: Hammond St., 7.05. Bath: Winter St., 18. Calais: 50. Camden: First, 21.50. Portland: Second Parish, 25c. Total, \$101.85.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$1,086.16.

(Donations, \$268.19; Legacy, \$817.97.)
Barrington: Ch., 16.50. Brentwood: Ch., 8.25. Campton: Ch., 18.15. Colebrook: Ch., 6.50; S. S., 62c; C. E. Soc., 4.88. Concord: First Ch. C. E. Soc., 10; L. M. S., box goods for Moorhead, Miss. Epping: Miss T. for Marion, Ala., 5. Epsom: Union Cong. Ch., 3. Hillsboro: Smith Memorial Ch., 63. Jaffrey: Ch., 17. Keene: First Ch. S. S. for Tillotson College, 30. Lisbon: M. R. C. for Grand View, Tenn., 5. Manchester: Franklin St. Ch. for S. A., Grand View, Tenn., 50. Newington: Ch., 5. North Conway: First Ch., 16.29. Orford: West Ch., 10.

Legacy.

Orford: John Pratt, by Chas. M. Blake, Trustee, 2,453.91, also Securities (Reserve Legacy, 1,635.94), 817.97.

VERMONT—\$174.73.

East Braintree and West Brookfield: Ch., 11. East Corinth: S. S., Lincoln Mem., 5. Coventry: Ch., 5.30. Jericho Center: First Ch., 15. Lyndonville: Mrs. G. G. W. for Dorchester Academy, 5. Morrisville: E. F. S. for S. A., Marion, Ala., 10. Newbury: First Ch., 5. North Craftsbury: Ch., 15. Springfield: Ch., 62.43. West Brattleboro: Ch., 15. West Rutland: Ch., 16. — W. H. M. for S. A. at Grand View, 10.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$8,632.51.

(Donations, \$3,165.84; Legacies, \$5,466.67.)
Boston: Central Ch., 240; Immanuel-Walnut Ave. Ch., 98; "T. I.", 2; H. A. W. for Tougaloo University, 100; D. R. K., stationery, etc., for Athens, Ala. Brighton: S. S. for Santee, Neb., 10. Jamaica Plain: Central Ch., 75; Boylston Ch., 3. Roxbury: Elliot Ch., 1.

Cambridge: First Evan. Ch., 50; First Ch. S. S. for S. A. at Grand View, 50. Dalton: First Ch., 414.08. Easthampton: First Ch., 16.47. Fitchburg: Rollston Ch., 26.10. Framingham: Plymouth Ch., 6; C. H. through U. C. P., 10; R. M. S. for S. A., Talladega College, 1.50. Franklin: Ch., 12.30. Gardner: S. S. for Scholarship at Fisk University, 50. Gloucester: Trinity Cong. Ch., bbl. goods for Pleasant Hill. Greenfield: Second Ch., 37. Hamilton: Ch., 8.50. Haverhill: Center Ch.,

35.88. Hinsdale: First Ch., 9.95. Holyoke: First Ch., 40.83; Second Ch., 93.44. Housatonic: Ch., 41.79. Hyde Park: S. S., 20. Lincoln: Ch., 71. Manomet: Ch., 2.20. Melrose: Ch., 35.10; also bbl. goods for Wilmington, N. C. Millbury: Second Ch., 11.14. Newton Highlands: S. S., 7.34. North Amherst: L. M. S., bbl. goods for Moorhead, Miss. Northbridge: Rockdale Ch., 9.80. Norwood: First Ch. Primary S. S., 5. Randolph: First Ch., 145.60. Salem: Tabernacle Ch. Daughters of the Covenant for Am. Highlanders, 10. Somerville: Prospect Hill Ch. S. S., 6. Southampton: Ch., 25. South Hadley: Ch., 16. Springfield: Faith Ch., 25; Hope Ch. Inter. C. E. Soc. for Moorhead, Miss., 40; Park Ch., 21; South Ch. W. H. M. Society, 50. Sterling: Ch., 18.42. Starbridge: First Ch., 2.77. Waltham: First Ch. L. B. Soc. bbl. goods for Wilmington, N. C. Warren: Bible Class, 10; Jr. C. E. Soc., 1, for Dorchester Academy. Webster: First Ch., 63.45. West Brookfield: Ch., 6.57. Westford: Union Ch., 22. West Medford: Ch., 32.43. West Medway: Mrs. F. K. K., four boxes books for Talladega College; Mrs. F. L. K. for freight on books to Talladega College, 10. Westminster: First Ch., 7.33. Whately: W. M. Soc., bbl. goods for Talladega College. Whitinsville: L. B. Soc., box goods for Talladega College. Worcester: Old South Ch., 235.97; S. S., 14.03; Pilgrim Ch. for S. A., Grand View, 25; Plymouth Ch., 50.35; "A Friend," 15.

Woman's Home Missionary Association of Mass. and R. I., Miss Lizzie D. White, Treas.

Bradford: First Church of Christ for Scholarship, Fisk University, 36; Bradford Academy for Scholarship at Fisk University, 10. Orange: Central Ch. Woman's Aux. for Piedmont College, 10. W. H. M. A. for Salaries and Chances, 704.50. Total, \$759.50.

Legacies.

Lee: Isabella M. Ames, by B. T. Gale, Exec., 1,000. Newton: Harriet S. Cousins, 2,166.67. Salem: Joseph H. Towne, 2,300.

RHODE ISLAND—\$15.19.

Pawtucket: D. A. R., One Flag for Trinity School, Athens, Ala. Providence: Beneficent Ch. S. S., 7.14; Central Ch. W. H. M. A., Sash Curtains for Talladega College; Free Evan. Ch., 8.05.

Note: See also amount acknowledged under W. H. M. A. of Mass. and R. I.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

CONNECTICUT—\$1,580.22.

(Donations, \$1,181.08; Legacy, \$399.14.)
Bridgeport: First Ch., 25. Brookfield: Ch., 48.23. Chester: Ch., 9.75. Colchester: Miss M. D., 5. Cornwall: Woman's Benevolent Soc., bbl. goods for Marion, Ala. Coventry: Second Ch., 4. Derby: First Ch. C. E. Soc., 18.50. Enfield: First Ch. S. S., 15. Gilead: C. E. Soc. for Hospital at Nagnabo, Porto Rico, 5. Glastonbury: First Ch. of Christ S. S., for Work among the American Highlanders, 22.48. Hartford: First Ch. of Christ, 183.38; Mrs. "E. W. B." for Marshallville, Ga., 17.50. West Hartford: S. S. for Hospital at Nagnabo, Porto Rico, 50. Huntington: Ch., 17. Lakeville: Mrs. C., bbl. goods for Athens, Ala.

Meriden: Center Ch., 30. **Middletown:** Good Will Soc., bbl. goods for Athens, Ala.; A. M. R., bbl. goods for Athens, Ala. **Nepang:** C. E. Soc. for Wilmington, N. C., 10. **New Britain:** F. G. P. for Talladega College, 25. **New Hartford:** Ladies' Aid Soc., bbl. goods for Wilmington, N. C. **New Haven:** Dwight Place Ch., 100; Prof. H. H. T. for Tougaloo University, 25. **Newington:** S. S. for Marshallville, Ga., 40. **New London:** C. W. C. for Talladega College, 20; Mrs. De W., package goods for Athens, Ala. **North Haven:** Mrs. A. M. R. Universal Encyclopaedia (12 vols.) and other books for Thomasville, Ga. **Norwich:** Preston City Ch., 29.50. **Putnam:** Second Ch., 11.65. **Ridgefield:** Ladies' Aid Soc., bbl. goods for Wilmington, N. C. **Southington:** First Ch., 15.13. **Stonington:** Second Ch., 14. **Terryville:** Ch., 108.36; S. L. A. for S. A., Talladega College, 2. **Thomaston:** Ch., 6.63; H. E. S. for Tougaloo University, 20. **Tolland:** Ch., 17.50. **Waterbury:** Mrs. G. C. H. for Tougaloo University, 25; C. D. N. for Tougaloo University, 10. **West Woodstock:** Ch., 6. **Wethersfield:** Ch., 57.53. **Winchester:** Ch., 7.44. — Fairfield Association for Building Nagnabo Hospital, Porto Rico, 2.50.

Woman's Cong'l Home Missionary Union of Conn., Miss Margaret Lee Wallace, Treasurer.

Bridgeport: Park St. Ch., Ladies' Union for Grand View, 25. **Groton:** Aux. for Santee, Neb., 10. **New Britain:** South Ch. for Santee, Neb., 35. **New Haven:** Plymouth W. H. M. S. for Thomasville, Ga., 20; and for Santee, Neb., 10. **Waterbury:** Second W. H. M. S. for Santee, Neb., 70. **Winsted:** Second Ch. for Thomasville, Ga., 7. Total, \$177.00.

Legacy.

Wethersfield: Jane C. Francis, by Stephen F. Willard, Executor, 1,197.40 (Reserve Legacy, 798.26), 399.14.

NEW YORK—\$582.72.

Albany: Mrs. L. H. for Talladega College, 50. **Angola:** Miss A. H. A. for S. A., Gloucester School, 1. **Bridgewater:** Ch., 19.15. **Brooklyn:** Ch. of the Pilgrims, 200; also bbl. goods for Marion, Ala. **Candor:** Ch., 6.47. **Chatham:** Rev. H. P. B., 2. **Clifton Springs:** Miss C. and Miss P. for Dorchester Academy, 4. **Irondequoit:** Central Ch. Woman's Guild, two bbls. goods for Marion, Ala. **New York:** Broadway Tabernacle Young Women's Club, package goods for Moorhead, Miss.; Harlem Ch., 4; Miss D. E. E. for Ceiling Laundry at Grand View, 10; Rev. J. M. W. for Whittin Prizes, Talladega College, 15; "A Friend," 10; "Friend," for Marion, Ala., 5. **Poughkeepsie:** First Ch., 131. **Rutland:** First Ch. and S. S. for S. A., Grand View, Tenn., 7.60. **Sidney:** Ch., 15.50. **Spencerport:** First Ch., 40. **Warsaw:** "A Friend" for Thomasville, Ga., 5. **Woodville:** Miss P. L. W., 5.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of New York, Mrs. W. A. Kirkwood, Treasurer.

Brooklyn: Ch. of the Pilgrims for Marion, Ala., 15. **Brooklyn Hills:** Pilgrim Ch. W. M. S. for Grand View, 10. **Riverhead:** Sound Ave. Missionary Soc. for Fisk University, 12. **Watertown:** W. H. M. U. Annual Meeting Collection for S. A. at Charleston, S. C., 15. Total, \$52.00.

NEW JERSEY—\$137.58.

Bernardsville: First Ch., 6. **Glen Ridge:** Ch., 100; Mrs. S. T. P. for Grand View, Tenn., 2. **Orange:** C. E. E. for Tougaloo University, 10. **Paterson:** Auburn St. Ch., 19.58.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$90.75.

Milroy: White Memorial Ch., 24.25.

Woman's Missionary Union of Pennsylvania, Mrs. David Howells, Treasurer.

Corry: W. M. S. for Thorsby Institute, 3. **Germantown:** First Ch. Neesima Guild for Porto Rico, 12; First Ch. Jr. Neesima Guild for Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 10. **Kane:** W. M. S. for Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 5. **Philadelphia:** Central Ch. "Snowflakes" for Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 2.50; Park Ch.

Cabeb Junior Missionary Soc. for Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 1; Pilgrim Ch. Camp Fire Circle for Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 2. **Riceville:** W. M. S. for Thorsby Institute, 2. **Scranton:** First Welsh Ch. Woman's H. and F. M. Soc. for Porto Rico, 2; and for Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 2; Plymouth Ch. W. M. S., 20 (10 of which for work in Porto Rico, 5 for Thorsby Institute, and 5 for Grand View, Tenn.); Plymouth Ch. Daughters of Covenant for Eskimo Children of Alaska, 5. Total, \$66.50.

MARYLAND—Legacy, \$457.64.

Baltimore: Estate of Mary R. Hawley, 1,372.96 (Reserve Legacy, 915.32), 457.64.

INTERIOR DISTRICT.

OHIO—\$505.65.

Akron: First Ch., 101.15. **Andover:** Ch., 8. **Austinsburg:** First Ch., 5.50. **Cincinnati:** J. J. H. for S. A., Talladega College, 2. **Cleveland:** Mizpah Ch., 3; Park Ch., 12; Puritan Ch., 4. **Columbus:** "Friends," for Pleasant Hill, Tenn., 13. **East Cleveland:** East Ch., bbl. goods for Talladega College. **Hudson:** Ch., 20. **Huntsburg:** Ch., 3.80; M. E. M., 5. **Lakewood:** Ch., 3.75; M. E. D. for Dorchester Academy, 3. **Mansfield:** W. D. W. for Tougaloo University, 5. **Toledo:** Birmingham Ch., 1.40; Washington St. Ch., 24.93. **Wakeman:** Ch., 42. **Wauseon:** Ch., 1.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Ohio, Mrs. G. B. Brown, Treasurer.

Akron: First W. M. S., 10.50; S. S., 10.50. **Andover:** W. M. S., 1.68; C. E. Soc., 1. **Bellevue:** L. G., 2.62. **Berea:** W. A., 1.88. **Chagrin Falls:** S. S., 5. **Chillicothe:** W. M. S., 8.4c. **Cincinnati:** Walnut Hills W. M. S., 5.25. **Cleveland:** Archwood L. M. U., 10; Collinwood W. A., 1.68; S. S., 3.78; Denison Ave. W. H. and F. M., 1.05; Highland W. A., 1.05; Kinsman Road W. M. S., 8.4c; S. S., 1.05; North L. M. A., 2.10; S. S., 2.10; Park W. A., 2.10; Primary S. S. for S. A., 5; Pilgrim W. A., 10.50; Trinity W. A., 2.62. **Columbus:** First W. G., 13.12; Plymouth W. M. S., 3.57. **Conneaut:** W. M. S., 3.57. **East Cleveland:** East L. A., 2.94; Y. L., 1.40; S. S., 1.05. **Elyria:** First W. A. for Indian M., 10; Second W. A., 4.50. **Florence:** C. E. Soc. for Pleasant Hill, Tenn., 5. **Fredericksburg:** W. M. S., 2.62. **Hudson:** W. A., 10. **Jefferson:** A. C., 6.82. **Kent:** S. S., 4.20. **Lakewood:** L. G., 1.05. **Lorain:** Second L. A., 95c. **Mallet Creek:** York W. M. S., 65c. **Marietta:** First W. M. S., 9.67; Harmar W. M. S., 1; Oak Grove W. M. S., 1.89. **Mount Vernon:** W. M. S., 2.10. **North Fairfield:** W. M. S., 40c. **Oberlin:** Second W. M. S., 10.50. **Painesville:** W. M. S., 5.25; S. S., 1.22. **Plain:** Ch., 90; W. M. S., 1.05. **Sandusky:** W. L., 2.10; C. E., 1.05. **Springfield:** First W. M. S., 5.15. **Strongsville:** L. A. S., 1.31. **Thompson:** L. M. C., 1.05. **Toledo:** Plymouth W. M. S. for Pleasant Hill, 3.40; S. S. for Indian Mission at Little Eagle, 5; Washington St. W. M. S., 30. **Wellington:** W. A., 3.15; C. E., 1.57. **West Millgrove:** C. E., 1.05. **Youngstown:** Elm W. M. S., 2.62. **Zanesville:** W. M. S., 1.05. Total, \$247.12.

MICHIGAN—\$19.22.

Carmel: Ch., 1. **Columbus:** Ch., 8.22. **Covert:** "Friends," bbl. goods for Athens, Ala. **Grandville:** Ch., 5. **Mattawan:** W. H. M. U., box books for Athens, Ala. **Port Huron:** N. E. F. for Student Aid, Talladega College, 5. **Romeo:** S. S., box books for Athens, Ala. **South Haven:** W. H. M. U., three bbls. goods for Athens, Ala. **Traverse City:** Ladies' Aid Soc., bbl. goods for Wilmington, N. C.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

ILLINOIS—\$576.14.

Alton: Ch. of the Redeemer, 41.52. **Annawan:** Ch., 3.25. **Chicago:** Drexel Boulevard Ch., box books for Athens, Ala.; Leavitt St. Ch., box goods for Pleasant Hill. **Evanston:** First Ch., 100. **Mendon:** S. S., 16.37.

Minooka: Seward Second Ch., 2. **Naperville:** Ch. 30. **Neponset:** Ch., 15. **Oak Park:** First S. S., 15; Third S. S., 15. **Olney:** First Ch. Young Ladies' Soc. for Pleasant Hill, 15. **Peoria:** First Ch., 53.75. **St. Charles:** Ch., 4.95. **Sandwich:** J. Q. A., 25.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Ill., Miss E. R. Sanford, Treasurer.

Beardstown: W. S., 1. **Big Woods:** W. S., 1. **Byron:** W. S., 4. **Canton:** W. S., 1. **Chicago:** Bowmanville W. S., 2; California Ave. W. S., 2; New England W. S., 32; South Ch. W. S. for American Highlanders, 10; Wellington Ave. W. S., 9. **Decatur:** W. S., 1. **Lombard:** First W. S., 7. **Moline:** First W. S., 3. **Morgan Park:** W. S., 3. **Naperville:** W. S. for Grand View, 50. **Oak Park:** First W. S., 15; Fourth W. S., 1. **Odell:** W. S., 19. **Ottawa:** First W. M. S. for Tougaloo University, 11. **Payson:** W. S., 20. **Princeton:** First W. S., 6. **Roseville:** W. S., 1. **Seward:** W. S., 10. **Sheffield:** W. S., 9. **Stillman Valley:** W. S., 6. **Winnebago:** W. S., 3.30. **Winnetka:** W. S., 8. **Wyoming:** W. S., 4. Total, \$228.30.

IOWA—\$188.62.

Avoca: First Ch., 1.54. **Charles City:** Ch., 10. **Clinton:** H. M., 2. **Des Moines:** Miss G. O., bbl. goods for Talladega College. **Dubuque:** First Ch., 42.70. **Dunlap:** Ch., 1.64. **Fort Atkinson:** Ch., 2.06. **Keokuk:** German Lutheran Ch. Y. P. Missionary Society for Standing Rock Indian Mission, 7. **Maquoketa:** First Ch., 34.70. **Muscataine:** Missionary Soc., bbl. goods. for Athens, Ala. **Spencer:** Ch., 11.28; S. S., 10.92. **Victor:** Ch., 1.21.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Iowa, Mrs. H. K. Edson, Treasurer.

Baxter: S. S. for S. A., Santee, Neb., 6. **Burlington:** W. M. S., 8. **Cedar Rapids:** First W. M. S., 15. **Clinton:** S. S. for S. A., Santee, Neb., 1.67. **Council Bluffs:** Dodge Memorial W. M. S., 3.20. **Davenport:** Edwards W. M. S., 7.74. **Des Moines:** Plymouth W. M. S., 3.05. **Eddyville:** W. M. S., 2. **Grinnell:** W. M. S., 5.75. **Iowa Falls:** W. M. S., 2.52. **Iowa City:** Bethlehem S. S. for S. A., Santee, Neb., 1.35. **Oskaloosa:** W. M. S., 1. **Rowan:** C. E. Soc., 6. Total, \$63.43.

WISCONSIN—\$110.00.

Columbus: Olive Ch., 49. **Fort Atkinson:** Ch., 28. **Milwaukee:** Hanover St. Ch. by a member, 2. **Sparta:** L. M. Soc. for Grand View, Tenn., 5.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Wisconsin, Mrs. Mary L. McCutchan, Treasurer.

Dodgeville: Ladies' M. S., 4. **Madison:** First, 20. **Rosendale:** Ladies' M. S., 2. Total, \$26.00.

MINNESOTA—\$32.21.

Minneapolis: Linden Hills Ch., 20; Plymouth Ch., 9.71. **Morris:** C. E. Soc., 2.50.

KANSAS—\$2.92.

Wakefield: S. S., 2.92.

NEBRASKA—\$12.00.

Linwood: Ch., 6.20. **Sutton:** First Ch., 5.80.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$57.44.

Aberdeen: Ch., 3.14. **Custer:** Ch., 2.25. **Garetson:** Ch., 4.73. **Lebanon:** Ch., 1.35. **Letcher:** Ch., 54c. **Rapid City:** Ch., 3.60. **Reville:** Ch., 1.26. **Spearfish:** Ch., 10.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of South Dakota, Mrs. A. Loomis, Treasurer, 30.57.

COLORADO—\$21.55.

Bethune: German Ch., 2.52; C. E. Soc., 1.03. **Denver:** Fourth Ave. Ch., 10; North Ch., 8.

NEW MEXICO—\$2.00.

Albuquerque: R. I. C., 2.

PACIFIC DISTRICT.

CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN)—\$219.55.

Berkeley: Mrs. E. W. B. for Grand View, Tenn., 10. **Cloverdale:** Ch., 6. **Lodi:** Ch., 15. **Oakland:** First Ch., 101. **Oroville:** Ch., 41.10. **Redwood:** Ch., 5. **San Francisco:** L. S. S., 30; A. H. R. for Oriental Missions in Cal., 1.45. **Sonoma:** Ch., 5. **Weaverville:** Ch., 5.

CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN)—\$446.82.

Los Angeles: First Ch., 184.48. **Oxnard:**

E. S., 5. **Pasadena:** First Ch., 75; Friends in First Ch., 30; "Friends" in First Ch. for Oriental Missions, 30. **Riverside:** Ch., 40. **San Diego:** First Ch., 67.04. **Santa Barbara:** Ch., 15.30.

OREGON—\$23.54.

Forest Grove: Ch., 5.38. **Lebanon:** I. C., 1. **Oregon City:** Ch., 17.16.

IDAHO—\$9.50.

Idaho: Genessee Ch., 9.50.

WASHINGTON—\$41.00.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Washington.

North Yakima: S. S., 10. **Ritzville:** S. S., 5. **Seattle:** Plymouth S. S., 6. **Spokane:** Corbin Park S. S., 5, all of which for S. A. at Tougaloo University. **Tacoma:** First S. S. for S. A. at Moorhead, Miss., 15. Total, \$41.00.

THE SOUTH, ETC.

VIRGINIA—\$27.65.

Cappahosic: Mission S. S. for New Building at Gloucester School, 19.65; Alumni Assoc. for S. A., Gloucester School, 8.

WEST VIRGINIA—\$3.15.

Through Woman's Home Missionary Union of Ohio, Mrs. G. B. Brown, Treasurer.

Ceredo: W. M. S., 2.10; S. S., 1.05. Total, \$3.15.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$28.26.

Bricks: Miss A. E. B., 1; F. C., 1, for Range Fund, Joseph K. Brick School; Mrs. E. S. R. for Cottage Fund, Jos. K. Brick School, 2. **Enfield:** Ch., 1.50; S. S., 4.26, for Jos. K. Brick School. **Heathsville:** J. H. J. for Jos. K. Brick School, 5. **High Point:** Ch., 4. **Nashville:** S. A. for Jos. K. Brick School, 1. **Ringwood:** Mrs. C. B. for Jos. K. Brick School, 1. **Whitakers:** R. W. B. for Jos. K. Brick School, 5. — Middle District Association, 2.50.

TENNESSEE—\$79.00.

Grand View: Mrs. E. B. for Repairs, Grover Hall, Grand View, 6; Miss S. M. N. for Ceiling Laundry, 13. **Memphis:** Shelby County Teachers' Association for Le Moyne Inst., 10. **Nashville:** W. V. M. for Talladega College, 50.

GEORGIA—\$74.31.

Atlanta: Central Ch., 22.84. **Cave Springs:** F. M. G. for Prizes, Talladega College, 5. **Groveland:** R. G. B., 1; T. S. B., 1, for Dorchester Academy. **Lyons:** Miss T. P. A. for Dorchester Academy, 1.50. **Macon:** Ballard Normal School Seniors and Alumni, 15.14. **Savannah:** First Ch. S. S. and Students of Beach Institute, Lincoln Mem., 6.58. **Thebes:** Cong'l S. S. for Dorchester Acad., 2; Students of Dorchester Academy, 5.25; F. H. B., 5; R. C. C., 1; Mrs. H. E. B. H. and Friend, 4; N. E. McL., 1, all of which for Dorchester Academy. **Trinity:** Rev. McT. and Friends for Dorchester Academy, 3.

ALABAMA—\$67.00.

Birmingham: First Ch., 5. **Florence:** Teachers of Burrell School, 50. **Mobile:** Talladega College Alumni Club for S. A., Talladega College, 2. **Talladega:** J. B. M. for Foster Hall, Talladega College, 10.

MISSISSIPPI—\$28.50.

Gulfport: Mrs. A. B. K. for Mt. Hermon Seminary, 50c. **Meridian:** S. A. R. for Andrews Hall, Talladega College, 2. **Ridgeland:** Mrs. F. E. R., for Tougaloo University, 26.

LOUISIANA—\$55.40.

Abbeville: St. Mary's Cong'l Ch., 3. **Feitel:** L. B. for Straight University, 40c. — Louisiana Cong'l State Missionary Soc. for Church Work in La., 50. — "A Friend," 2.

TEXAS—\$1,105.65.

Austin: Tillotson College Alumni for Building Fund, 17.90; Classes of Tillotson College for Building Fund, 79.75; Major I. H. E. for Administration Building Fund, Tillotson College, 1,000. **Helena:** Ch., 4. **Houston:** Pilgrim Ch., 4.

SOUTH AFRICA—\$10.00.

Wellington: Miss A. M. W., *10.

SUMMARY FOR JUNE, 1914.

Donations	\$9,505.01
Legacies	7,141.42
Total	\$16,646.43

SUMMARY.

Nine Months, from Oct. 1, 1913, to June, 30, 1914.

Donations	\$137,429.44
Legacies	63,288.24
Total	\$200,717.68

Congregational Church Building Society

Charles H. Baker, Treasurer - - 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Receipts for June, 1914**FOR CHURCH BUILDING.****ARIZONA—\$3.40.**

Tombstone: 1st, 8.40.

CALIFORNIA—\$93.60.**NORTHERN—\$47.10.**

Cloverdale: 1st, 6. Lodi: 1st, 15. Niles: 1st, 5. Oakland: Fourth, 8; Grace, 2.50. Sierra: S. S., 3.10. Sonoma: 5. Tulare: Redeemer, 5. Woodside: 2.50.

SOUTHERN—\$46.50.

Willowbrook: 3. W. H. M. U., 43.50.

COLORADO—\$30.37.

Berthoud: German, 12. Denver: Ohio Ave., 11.87. Genoa: 2. Hayden: 4.50.

CONNECTICUT—\$407.85.

Andover: 5. Clinton: S. S., 5. Enfield: S. S., 1st, 15. Guilford: 1st Miss Dudley's Class, 2. Hartford: 1st, 136.36. Huntington: 9. Marlboro: S. S., 3. Meriden: Center, 16. New Milford: 1st, 77.18. Plainville: 10.10. Washington: 26.50. Wethersfield: 30.68. Willington: 5. Winchester Center: 7.03. W. H. M. U.: Greenwich: 2nd S. B. S., 5. Kensington: 15. Prospect: 15. Winsted: 2nd, 10; 2nd Traveler's Club, 15.

FLORIDA—\$28.59.

Daytona: 1st, 28.59.

GEORGIA—\$266.00.

Atlanta: Central, 11. Center: 2.50; S. S., 2.50. Gainesville: Liberty, 250.

IDAHO—\$1.93.

Meadows: 1st S. S., 1.93.

ILLINOIS—\$403.03.

Chicago: Doremus, 50c; Maplewood, 1.63; Mayfair, 2; Pilgrim, 17.87; Wellington, 7.10; West Pullman, 5.50. Dwight: 10.06. Earlville: J. A. D., 25. Elgin: 1st, 25. Fall Creek: 10.50. Galva: 1st, 22. Jacksonville: 26.61. La Salle: 4.50. Richmond: 50. Roscoe: 1.95. Wheaton: College, 17.91.

W. H. M. U.: Alton Pass: 1. Bloomington: 5.50. Bowen: 3. Bunker Hill: 1. Canton: 1. Chicago: Auburn Park S. S., 2. Lawn, 1.20; Ewing St., 1; 52nd Ave., 5; Leavitt St., 6.75; North Shore, 18; Pilgrim, 4; Rogers Park, 6.45; South, 5; Tabernacle, 5; Warren Ave. M. S. C., 6; Windsor Park, 1. Decatur: 2. Dover: 8. Dwight: 3. East St. Louis: Plymouth Mrs. L. S. A., 1. Galva: 4. Glen Ellyn: Y. L., 1. Jacksonville: S. S., 3. Marseilles: 2. Maywood: 1. Mendon: 2. Metropolis: 1. Moline: 1st, 1. Naperville: 1st, 3. Oak Park: 1st, 11; 3rd, 5. Ottawa: 1st, 15. Rockford: 2nd, 5; 2nd, 1. Rollo: 4. Roscoe: 3. Sandwich: 7. Springfield: 1st, 5. Sterling: 5. Toulon: 2. Waukegan: 1st, 2. Yorkville: 5.

INDIANA—\$360.00.

West Indianapolis: 360.

IOWA—\$280.80.

Avoca: 1st, 1.28. Charles City: 8. Chester Center: 8. Dubuque: 1st, 23.74. Dunlap: 1.31. Eddyville: 1st, 5. Fort Atkinson: German, 1.70. Good Hope: 175. McGregor: 10.35. Muscatine: 1st S. S., 2.91. Sherrill: 2. Spencer: 9.23; S. S., 9.02. Victor: 1. W. H. M. U.: Cedar Rapids: 1st, 12.20.

Davenport: Edwards, 2.35. Eddyville: 1. Grinnell: 4.60. Iowa Falls: 2.01.

KANSAS—\$614.05.

Goodland: 599.05. McPherson: S. S., 10. White Cloud: W. S., 5.

MAINE—\$22.41.

Abbot: 3. Biddeford: 2nd, 7.69. Milford: 3. Princeton: 1st, 3. Waterville: Junior Con., 5.72.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$765.86.

Amherst: Hope, 3. Boston: Boylston Jam. Pl., 1.80; Eliot, Roxbury, 7.10. Brookline: Leyden, 176.01. Danvers: Maple St., 35. Deerfield: 2. Dover: 3.05; S. S., 1. East Bridge-water: 21. Easthampton: 1st, 9.51. Fitchburg: Rollstone, 12.21. Franklin: 1st, 5.27. Greenfield: 2nd, 22. Haverhill: Center, 19.14. Hinsdale: 5.31. Holyoke: 1st, 24.92; 2nd, 70.31. Hyde Park: 1st S. S., 5. Lee: S. S., 15. Marion: S. S., 6. Medford: West, 20.64. Melrose: Orthodox, 11.70. Millbury: Second, 5.94. Newton: Auburndale, 8.45; Eliot S. S., 15; Highlands, 90.62. North Brookfield: C. E., 12. Rockport: Pigeon Cove S. S., 1. Salem: Tabernacle, 73.10. Somerville: Prospect Hill S. S., 3. Southampton: 25. Southwick: 6. Sturbridge: 1.49. Wenham: 4. West Brook-field: 4. Westminster: 3.91. Worcester: Old South S. S., 18.60. Plymouth, 16.78.

MICHIGAN—\$522.00.

Ada: 1st, 4; 1st Sunshine Jr. C. E., 1. Baroda: S. S., 2. Carmel: 1. Eastport: 1. Fenwick: 500. Maybee: 5. Merrill: 4. Pine Grove: 4.

MINNESOTA—\$950.00.

Minneapolis: Linden Hills, 10. Morris: 10. Paynesville: 930.

NEBRASKA—\$71.11.

Cambridge: 1st, 22.50. Exeter: 1st, 15.81. Grand Island: 1st, 27. Sutton: 1st, 5.80.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$137.79.

Bath: 3. Candia: 9.30. Center Harbor: 4. Colebrook: 6. Epping: Dr. and Mrs. S., 5. Exeter: Phillips, 32. Hampton: 7.19. Keene: 1st S. S., 25. Manchester: South Main St., 32.50. North Hampton: 6.80. Pelham: 7.

NEW JERSEY—\$17.04.

Bernardsville: 12. Closter: S. S., 5.04.

NEW YORK—\$370.63.

Brooklyn: Pilgrims, 150. Candor: 4.04. East Bloomfield: 21.03. Homer: S. S., 5.26. Ithaca: 1st, 15.30. New York: Forest Ave. S. S., 10; Harlem, 3. Paris: 4. Poughkeepsie: 95. Riverhead: 1st, 4. Rockaway Beach: 6.40; S. S., 5.40; C. E., 2; W. S., 4.20. Syracuse: Good Will, 41.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$30.00.

Rutland: 30.

OHIO—\$81.32.

Akron: West, 17.78. Amherst: 1st S. S., 2. Cleveland: Mizpah, 2; Park, 8; Puritan, 2.50. Huntsburg: 3.50. Jefferson: C. E., 5. Lake-wood: 2.50. Marietta: Second, 2.25. Newton Falls: 15. Toledo: Birmingham, 90c; Plym-outh, 1.55; Washington St., 15.34.

OKLAHOMA—\$7.00.

Oktaha: 1st, 7.

OREGON—\$20.30.

Lebanon: I. C., 2.50. Ontario: 1st, 4. Oregon City: 13.80.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$34.00.

Milroy: White Mem., 20. Scranton: Plymouth W. H. M. U., 10; 1st Welsh W. H. M. U., 4.

RHODE ISLAND—\$17.47.

Providence: Free Evan., 5.47. Westerly: Pawcatuck S. S., 10. Woonsocket: Globe, 2.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$72.12.

Alcester: 3.75. Beresford: 37.50. Centerville: 3.30. Estelline: 10.84. Mitchell: 5.99. Newell: 1st, 74c. Sioux Falls: 1st, 10.

TEXAS—\$1.00.

Runge: 1.

UTAH—\$10.00.

Salt Lake City: Phillips, 10.

VERMONT—\$77.78.

Craftsbury: North, 8. East Braintree and West Brookfield: 5. Hardwick: East S. S., 5.50. Island Pond: 5. Newbury: 2. Springfield: 31.22. West Brattleboro: 1st, 10. Wilmington: 11.

WASHINGTON—\$62.26.

Colfax: Plymouth S. S., 3.26. Lowell: 9. Seattle: Plymouth, 50.

WISCONSIN—\$125.16.

Antigo: 16. Beloit: 2nd, 4.47. Clinton: 3.50. Columbus: 32. Endeavor: S. S., 3.96. Madison: Pilgrim, 6.80. Oshkosh: Plymouth, 4.13. Platteville: 33. Randolph: 2.15. Star Prairie: 2.

W. H. M. U.: Dodgeville: Plymouth, 1.40. Madison: 1st, 15. Rosendale: 75c.

CHURCH LOAN REFUNDED—\$75,104.00.**GEORGIA—**

Atlanta: 1st, 100.

ILLINOIS—

Wilmette: 100.

IOWA—

Sherrill: German, 60.

KANSAS—

Ellis: 1st, 237.50. Sylvia: 1st, 80.

MASSACHUSETTS—

Fitchburg: Finnish, 250. Haverhill: Riverside, 20. Springfield: Emmanuel, 250.

MINNESOTA—

Marietta: 100.

MISSOURI—

Hannibal: 5. Kansas City: Ivanhoe Park, 200. Springfield: 1st, 104.80.

MONTANA—

Great Falls: 1st, 700. Hardin: 1st, 50.

NEW YORK—

New York: North, 1,000. Richmond Hill: 650. Tuckahoe: Union, 300.

NORTH DAKOTA—

Carrington: 400. Glen Ullin: 200. Hankinson: 200.

OHIO—

Cincinnati: Walnut Hill, bal., 200. Cleveland: Lake View, 100; Trinity, 50.

PENNSYLVANIA—

Glenolden: 200.

SOUTH DAKOTA—

Mobridge: United, 130. Sioux Falls: 1st, 750.

TEXAS—

Austin: 1st, 23.10. Dallas: Central, bal., 400. Fort Worth: 1st, 50.

WASHINGTON—

Everett: 1st, 100.

WISCONSIN—

Antigo: 1st, 250. De Pere: 1st, 100. Hillsboro: 150.

CHURCH LOAN CONTRIBUTIONS—\$230.00.**CONNECTICUT—**

Clinton: Mr. C. E., 5. Hartford: C. D. S., 100; Mrs. M. S. S., 100. New Haven: E. H. W., 25.

LEGACIES—\$1,822.95.

Estate Philinda J. Couper, St. Louis, Mo.: 200. Estate Mary R. Hawley, Baltimore, Md.: 1,372.95. Estate Henry W. Hubbard, New York City: 250.

INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS—\$1,193.12.

Astor Trust Co., Int., 95c. Delaware & Hudson R. R., 200. Lake Shore & Mich So. R. R., 437.50. C. H. Page, Providence, R. I.: 175. Pennsylvania R. R., 175. Southern Pacific, 200. West Indianapolis, Ind., 4.67.

INTEREST ON CHURCH LOANS—\$506.73.**ARKANSAS—**

Texarkana: 1st, 72.

IOWA—

Charles City: 1st, 72.

MICHIGAN—

East Lansing: People's, 24.

MISSOURI—

Kansas City: Prospect Ave., 40.

MONTANA—

Great Falls: 1st, 93.

NORTH DAKOTA—

Carrington: 18.

OHIO—

Cleveland: Lake View, 40. Columbus: Eastwood, 13.58.

SOUTH DAKOTA—

Sioux Falls: 1st, 74.25.

TEXAS—

Austin: 1st, 26.90. Dallas: Central, 8.

WISCONSIN—

Dodgeville: Plymouth, 25.

ANNUITIES—\$1,000.00.

New Haven, Conn.: Mrs. C. M. M., 1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS—\$199.46.

Cleveland, O.: Kinsman, 80. Denison, Tex.: Rent, 80.10. Guthrie, Okla.: East, rent, 3.99; West, rent, 2.50. E. L. Hildreth, Refund, 4.62. Minneapolis, Minn.: Linden, 25. Notary Fees, 3.25.

FOR PARTICULAR CHURCHES—\$17.00.**NORTH DAKOTA—**

Itavana: 5.

W. H. M. U.: Crary: 5. Wahpeton: 7.

FOR PARSONAGE BUILDING—\$2,406.66.**CALIFORNIA—**

Etiwanda: On loan, 37.50.

COLORADO—

Creede: On loan, 13. Denver: Pilgrim on loan, 5.

CONNECTICUT—

Bridgeport: J. V. T., 5. New Haven: Danish, on loan, 80. Newtown: M. E. S., 50.

IDAHO—

Lewiston Orchards: On loan, 75.

ILLINOIS—

Blue Island: On loan, 75. Warrensburg: Pilgrim, on loan, 10.

LOUISIANA—

Lake Charles: Woodbury, on loan, 25.

MAINE—

Ashland: Union, on loan, 50. Bath: A. L. P., 5. Hampton: S. C. C., 20. Masardis: On loan, 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—

Braintree: M. E. B., 3. Brookline: Mrs. E. R. L., 25. Concord: M. C. M., 1. Dalton: Mrs. F. C., 5. Falmouth: R. A. H., 5. South Framingham: C. A. K., 2. W. H. M. A. Mass. and R. I., 1,000.

MONTANA—

Hedgesville: On loan, 10. Laurel: On loan, 20. Livingston: On loan, 100.

NEW YORK—

Jamestown: E. C. H., 25. New York City: Mrs. B., 10; Mrs. A. H. N., 20; J. S. A., 25.

NORTH DAKOTA—

Coleharbor: Luth., on loan, 30. Mott: 1st, on loan, 20.

OHIO—

Cleveland: Emmanuel, on loan, 25.

RHODE ISLAND—

W. H. M. A., see Mass.

SOUTH DAKOTA—

Carter: On loan, 6.66. Clear Lake: On loan, 40. Faulkton: Myron L. A. S., on loan, 10. Sioux Falls: 1st, on loan, 62.50.

VERMONT—

Brattleboro: Mrs. W. H. B., 5. Danby: Mrs. G., 1. North Troy: 1st, on loan, 225.

WASHINGTON—

Batum: German, on loan, 25. Bellingham: 1st, on loan, 50. Colfax: Plymouth, on loan, 150.

WISCONSIN—

Dousman: Union, on loan, 35.

TOTALS.

For Church Building.....	\$18,352.53
For Particular Churches.....	17.00
For Parsonage Building.....	2,406.66
	<hr/> \$20,776.19

Congregational Education Society**S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer - 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.****June, 1914****MAINE—\$10.47.**

Holden: 2.47. Princeton: 1. York Village: 1st, 7.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$25.74.

Center Harbor: 2. Chester: 3.74. Hampton: 5. Rochester: 1st, 15.

VERMONT—\$69.19.

Coventry: 5.05. Craftsbury: North, 5. Dorset: East, S. S., 3. Newbury: 1st, 24.37. Springfield: 20.81. Thetford: North, 5. West Rutland: 5.96.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$715.13.

Amherst: Hope, 1. Attleboro: 7.62. Berkley: 5.90. Boston: Park St., 80.81; Roxbury, Elliot, 7.91; Central, 120; Jamaica Plain, Central, 50; Hyde Park 1st S. S., 20; Roxbury, Im'l Walnut Ave. S. S., 13.04; Ch., 54.15; Jamaica Plain, Boylston, 1.80; East Boston, Baker, 1.05. Chelsea: 7.49. Danvers: Maple St., 35. Deerfield: 1.50. Easthampton: 1st, 7.60. Fitchburg: Rollstone, 10.58. Framingham: Plym., 19. Greenfield: 2nd, 17. Hinsdale: 1st, 4.64. Holyoke: 1st, 20.66. Medford: West, 17.69. Melrose: Orth., 5.85. Millbury: 2nd, 5.20. Newton: Auburn-dale Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Elliot S. S., 10. Quincy: Wollaston, 15.65. Somerville: Prospect Hill S. S., 3. South Hadley: 14.31. Springfield: Faith, 10; Park, 11. Sturbridge: 1st, 1.26. Wareham: 1st, 8. Wayland: Trin., 4.81. Webster: 1st, 35.10. Wenham: 3. West Brook-field: 3. Westminster: 1st, 3.42. Winchester: 1st, 33.46. Worcester: Plym., 16.78; Old South S. S., 17.15.

RHODE ISLAND—\$3.20.

Providence: Free Evan., 3.20.

CONNECTICUT—\$321.21.

Bridgeport: Black Rock, 14.10. Brooklyn: Ch., 4.26; S. S., 1. Chester: 2.95. Coventry: 1st Y. P. S. C. E., 5. Enfield: 1st S. S., 15. Gilead: 4.50. Hartford: 2nd, 29.50. Hunting-ton: 5. Lisbon: Newent Ch., 7. Meriden: Centre, 9. Mystic: 9.75. North Haven: 22.44. North Woodstock: 5. Putnam: 2nd, 5. Stafford: West, 2.25. Waterbury: 1st S. S., 5. Westford: 1. Wethersfield: 17.26. Wood-stock: 1st, 11.20. Woman's Home Miss. Union, 145.

NEW YORK—Donations, \$115.02; Legacies, \$200.00.

Brooklyn: Pilgrims, 60. Candor: 1.62. Clayville: Pilg. S. S., 2. Copenhagen: 4. New York City: Harlem, 2; Rockaway Beach 1st Ch., S. S., L. A. S. and Y. P. S. C. E., 8. Poughkeepsie: 1st, 19. Prospect: 2. Syra-cuse: Good Will, 16.40.

Legacy.

New York: Est. Henry W. Hubbard, 200.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$80.00.

Milroy: White Mem'l, 11. Scranton: Plym. Dau. of Cov., 25. Woman's Home Miss. Union, 44.

GEORGIA—\$4.23.

Atlanta: Central, 4.23.

FLORIDA—\$0.50.

Lake Helen: W. Aux., 6.50.

OHIO—\$322.55.

Cleveland: Mizpah, 2; Puritan, 1.80; Hough Ave., 20.93; Park, 5; Grandview, 9. Lake-wood: 2. Rockport: West Park, 5.05. Toledo: Birmingham, 60c; Washington St., 11.50. Woman's Home Miss. Union, 264.67.

MICHIGAN—\$1.00.

Carmel: 1.

ALABAMA—\$1.00.

Balm: Seman, 1.

ILLINOIS—\$428.27.

Abington: 5.75. Annawan: 1.55. Canton: 1st, 11.44. Mendon: Mrs. E. P. Chittenden, 50; S. S., 4.71. Oak Park: 1st S. S., 7.50; 3rd S. S., 9.35. St. Charles: 2.40. Urbana: Y. P. S. C. E., 25. Whiteflock: 5. Winnetka: S. S., 8. Woman's Home Miss. Union, 297.57.

MINNESOTA—\$78.17.

Kragness: 1.77. Minneapolis: Linden Hills, 10; 1st Benev. Soc., 12; Friend, 1; Plymouth, 53.40.

IOWA—\$144.34.

Atlantic: 10.53. Avoca: 1st, 93c. Cedar Rapids: 1st, 5. Charles City: 5. Chester: Center, 8.07. Cromwell: 13. Denmark: 17. Dubuque: 1st, 26.89. Fort Atkinson: 1.23. La Moille: 4. Miles: 3.25. Postville: 12.53. Spencer: Ch., 6.76; S. S., 6.54. Tabor: 8.75. Victor: 72c. Woman's Home Miss. Union, 14.14.

MISSOURI—Donation, \$482.97; Legacies, \$200.00.

Kansas City: 1st, W. U., 28.80; 1st Y. W. U., 8; 1st Priscillas, 1.60; Beacon Hill W. U., 2.91; S. S., 69c; Met. Tab. W. U., 2.56; Pros-pect Ave. W. U., 2.08; S. S., 32c; Westminster W. M. S., 40. Maplewood: Greenwood Chapel L. M. S., 1.77; W. M. S., 6.32; Ch., 23.50; S. S., 13.78. Meadville: Ladies, 2.88. St. Joseph: 1st L. M. S., 9.15; Y. L. M. S., 60c; Plymouth W. M. S., 1.25. St. Louis: 1st Sr. M. S., 29.05; Ch., 25; Compton Hill L. M. S., 3.85; Fountain Park L. M. S., 1.80; Hyde Park L. M. S., 3.20; Y. L. M. S., 1.92; Y. P. S. C. E., 80c; S. S., 88c; K. Mess., 16c; Pil-grim W. A., 168.60; K. Dau., 18.45; Ch., 68.43. Sedalla: 1st L. M. S., 1.28; S. S., 84c. Webster Groves: W. A., 12.50.

Legacy.

St. Louis: Est. Philind J. Couper, 200.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$32.31.

Aberdeen: 1.75. Custer: 1.25. Garretson: 2.63. Lebanon: 75c. Letcher: 30c. Rapid City: 2. Revillo: 70c. Woman's Home Miss. Union, 22.93.

NEBRASKA—\$336.00.

Exeter: 52. Fairmount: 10. Farnam: 5.50.

Franklin: 105. Lincoln: 25. McCook: 3.
Omaha: 1st, 52; Plym., 12.70; Friend, 5. Red
Cloud: 35. Sutton: 1st, 5.80. Waverly: 25.

KANSAS—\$119.00.

Emporia: 1st S. S., 8. Kansas City: Central
Ch., 10. Wichita: Fairmount, 101.

TEXAS—\$2.00.

Helena: 1. Houston: Pilg. S. S., 1.

COLORADO—\$10.00.

Denver: 4th Ave., 10.

OREGON—\$10.65.

Freewater: 55c. Gaston: 3. Lebanon:
Friend, 2.50. Oregon City: 4.60.

ARIZONA—\$7.00.

Tombstone: 1st, 7.

CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN—\$24.00.

Lodi: 1st, 5. Mill Valley: 1.50. Oakland:
4th, 1.50. Sacramento: 1st, 3. Saratoga: 10.
Sonoma: 1st, 2. Woodside: 1.

CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN—\$7.50.

Los Angeles: New Olivet S. S., 7.50.
Donations \$3,357.45
Legacies 400.00

\$3,757.45

GRAND TOTAL—\$3,757.45.

The Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society

Henry T. Richardson, Treasurer - Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

May, 1914

ALABAMA—

Talladega: First S., 3.76.

ARIZONA—

Friend: 33c.

ARKANSAS—

Lantern Lecture: 5.

CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN)—

Martinez: 1.40. Oakland: Myrtle St., 1.10;
Plymouth, 8.50. San Francisco: First, 40.
Suisun: 5.75. Total, \$56.75.

CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN)—

Claremont: 7.12. Corona: First, 2.09. Es-
condido: 40c. Highland: 4.42. La Canada: 14c.
La Jolla: 1.25. Lawndale: 9c. Los Angeles:
First, 10.19; W. M. S., 2.38; Olivet, 68c;
Berean, 32c. Pasadena: First: 6.25; North,
1.09. Redlands: 9.13. San Bernardino: First,
59c. San Diego: First, 3.65; Logan Heights,
50c. San Jacinto: 28c. W. H. M. U., 13.63.
Lantern Lectures: 10.30. Total, \$74.50, of
which \$16.01 is received through W. H. M. U.

COLORADO—

Colorado Springs: First W. M. S., 25; Sec-
ond W. M. S., 1. Denver: First W. M. S.,
3.50; Plymouth W. M. S., 7; Globeville Ger-
man, 21.40; Englewood, 11.37. Fountain: W.
M. S., 1.50. Loveland: First German S., 8.
Manitou: W. M. S., 3.50. Pueblo: First W.
M. S., 1. Trinidad: W. M. S., 1. Total, \$84.27,
of which \$43.50 is received through W. H. M. U.

CONNECTICUT—

Bridgeport: First, 16.60. Burlington: 5.40.
Hartford: First Amelia Walker Aux., 50;
Farmington Ave. L. M. S., 25. Meriden: First
Dorcas Soc., 10. New London: First S., 12.37;
Second S., 19.53. Westford: 1. Wethersfield:
L. A., 21. Willington: 2. Total, \$162.90, of
which \$106.00 is received through the W. H.
M. U.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—

Washington: First, 45.

FLORIDA—

Winter Park: 5.

GEORGIA—

Whitesburg: S., 2.

IDAHO—

Lonogon Springs: S., 3.

ILLINOIS—

Algonquin: 4. Amboy: 1.24. Bloomington:
W. M. S., 3. Bowen: W. M. S., 3. Bunker
Hill: W. M. S., 1. Chicago: Auburn Park S.,
1; Fifty-second Ave. W. M. S., 3; Leavitt
St. W. M. S., 4; Maplewood, 1; Mayfair Chapel
S., 1; North Shore W. M. S., 5; Pilgrim, 8.94;
W. M. S., 2.40; Ravenswood, 8.17; Rogers
Park W. M. S., 3; South W. M. S., 4; Tab-
ernacle W. M. S., 3; Warren Ave. M. S. C.,
3; Windsor Park, 11; W. M. S., 1. Decatur:
W. M. S., 1. Dover: W. M. S., 5. Dwight:

W. M. S., 2. Elgin: 15. Fairview: S., 75c.
Galva: W. M. S., 2. Garden Prairie: S., 3.
Glen Ellyn: Y. L., 1. La Salle: 3. Lisle:
1.12. Maywood: W. M. S., 65c. Mendon: W.
M. S., 1.75. Metropolis: W. M. S., 1. Moline:
First W. M. S., 1. Naperville: W. M. S., 2. Oak
Park: First W. M. S., 7; Third W. M. S., 3.
Ottawa: W. M. S., 10.46. Pittsfield: Rose M.
S., 1. Princeton: W. M. S., 3.62. Rockford:
Second W. M. S., 5. Kollo: W. M. S., 2. Ros-
coe: W. M. S., 1.50. Sandwich: W. M. S., 5.
Springfield: First W. M. S., 5. Sterling: 4.45;
W. M. S., 2. Thawville: S., 2.84. Toulon:
W. M. S., 1. Waukegan: W. M. S., 2. York-
ville: S., 1.75; W. M. S., 3. Friend: Chicago,
3. Total, \$175.64, of which \$107.13 is received
through W. H. M. U.

IOWA—

Algona: W. M. S., 3.15. Anita: W. M. S., 1.
Atlantic: W. M. S., 1.13. Burlington: W. M.
S., 3.10. Carnforth: 14c. Cedar Falls: 11.11;
W. M. S., 3.75. Cedar Rapids: First, 3.70.
Cherokee: 4.52. Clinton: 3.30. Corning: W.
M. S., 2.06. Council Bluffs: First W. M. S.,
2.25. Creston: 1st W. M. S., 5. Davenport: Ed-
wards, 5.74; W. M. S., 1.30; Berea W. M. S., 1.
Decorah: W. M. S., 90c. Denmark: W. M. S.,
2.13. Des Moines: Plymouth W. M. S., 1;
North Park, 28c; W. M. S., 75c; Greenwood,
W. M. S., 1.60. Dubuque: First W. M. S.,
2.85. Emmetsburg: 13.58. Fairfield: S., 6.69;
W. M. S., 1.66. Fort Dodge: 4.60. Gilbert
Station: W. M. S., 1.05. Gilman: W. M. S., 1.
Glenwood: 2.73; W. M. S., 3.33. Green Moun-
tain: W. M. S., 2.50. Grinnell: W. M. S., 7.28.
Hampton: W. M. S., 3.07. Humboldt: W. M.
S., 1.50. Iowa City: 4.13; W. M. S., 1.54.
Iowa Falls: 5.74. Manchester: W. M. S., 5.
Manson: W. M. S., 1.50. Maquoketa: W. M.
S., 1.25. Marion: W. M. S., 1.45. Marshall-
town: W. M. S., 6.10. Mason City: First W.
M. S., 3.23. Montour: W. M. S., 1.50. Mount
Pleasant: W. M. S., 1.60. Muscatine: First
W. M. S., 1.60. Nashua: 12; W. M. S., 1.
Osage: W. M. S., 1. Oskaloosa: W. M. S., 3.
Ottumwa: First W. M. S., 1.25; Abigail Soc.,
1.50; Plymouth W. M. S., 1. Parkersburg: W.
M. S., 55c. Perry: W. M. S., 1.17. Postville:
W. M. S., 1.15. Red Oak: 3; W. M. S., 2.
Reinbeck: W. M. S., 2.50. Riceville: W. M.
S., 2; "Personal," 3. Rockford: 2; W. M. S.,
50c. Shell Rock: 16c. Sibley: W. M. S., 2.50.
Sioux City: Mayflower W. M. S., 3. Sloan:
3.25; W. M. S., 2.66. Spencer: W. M. S., 2.
Stuart: W. M. S., 5. Tabor: 8.75; W. M. S.,
1.30. Templeton: 74c. Victor: 64c. Waterloo:
First W. M. S., 1.42; Plymouth W. M. S., 60c.
Waverly: W. M. S., 1.05. Webster City: 8.75;
W. M. S., 1.90. Whiting: 30; W. M. S., 5.
Winthrop: W. M. S., 1.25. Friend, Cedar
Rapids, 5. Total, \$268.98, of which \$131.12
is received through W. H. M. U.

MAINE—

Brewer: First, 2.26. Hampden: 7. Lewiston: 6. Litchfield: S., 2. Minot: West, 2. Portland: Woodfords W. M. S., 8.41; Willis-ton W. M. S., 3.28. Veazie: 3. Total, \$33.95, of which \$11.69 is received through W. H. M. U.

MASSACHUSETTS—

Braintree: South, 5. Dana: 1. Dover: 2.10. Haverhill: Bradford, 6.87; West S., 3.62; L. B. Soc., 10c. Medford: Mystic, 11.02. New-tonville: 45. North Attleboro: Oldtown, 1. Plymouth: Pilgrimage S., Sr. Dept., 25. Rowley: S., 25. Salem: Tabernacle: 43. South Hadley: 8.71. Spencer: 22. Springfield: Memorial S., 5. Townsend: 3. West Spring-field: Mittineague, 5.08. Worcester: Pilgrim, 10.05. W. H. M. A. of Mass. and R. I., 246. Readers of Record of Christian Work, 2.05. For Supplies, 1.50. Total, \$472.10, of which \$246.00 is received through W. H. M. A.

MICHIGAN—

Beacon Hill: 75c. Carmel: 2. Eastport: 1. Ludington: W. M. S., 1.36. Olivet: W. M. S., 5.02. Portland: 75c. Wheatland: 6. Total, \$16.88, of which \$6.38 is received through W. H. M. U.

MINNESOTA—

Bagley: 1.12. Birchdale: 2. Biwabik: 1; W. M. S., 70c. Cannon Falls: First W. M. S., 1.40. Claremont: C. E., 15.85. Crookston: First W. M. S., 1.81. Duluth: Pilgrim, 14.40. Edgerton: C. E., 1. Ellsworth: 1.39. Excelsior: 2.51; S., 11; W. M. S., 1.10. Faribault: 7.36. Glenwood: W. M. S., 1.40. Man-kato: First, 54c. Mapleton: 66c. Marshall: W. M. S., 80c. Medo: Union, 1. Minneapolis: Plymouth, 47.52; W. M. S., 13.25; Pilgrim W. M. S., 3.52; Union, 1.11; Lyndale W. M. S., 2.24; Fremont Ave., 6.75; Forest Heights, 3.37; Linden Hills W. M. S., 3.15. New Ulm: W. M. S., 70c. Owatonna: W. M. S., 10. Rose Creek: 22c. St. Paul: St. Anthony Park, 6.66; Olivet, 9. Springfield: Union W. M. S., 1.40. Spring Valley: 1.14; W. M. S., 2.05. Stewartville: W. M. S., 70c. Wadena: W. M. S., 50c. Winona: First W. M. S., 21. Wren-shall: S., 65c. Total, \$201.97, of which \$63.72 is received through W. H. M. U.

MISSOURI—

Kansas City: First, 32.25. St. Louis: Pil-grim, 6.84. Lantern Lectures: 2.75. Total, \$41.84.

MONTANA—

Dunkirk: 1. Fairfield: 1. Lanark: 1.55. Livingston: 65c. Collections, 4.35. Total, \$8.55.

NEBRASKA—

Center Valley: S., 2.02. Hillside: S., 1.91. Ogallala: "A Friend," 10. Pulpit Supplies, 20. Total, \$33.93.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—

Acworth: W. M. S., 24c. Alstead: East, 2. Barrington: W. M. S., 1.54. Bennington: W. M. S., 68c. Bethlehem: W. M. S., 49c. Bos-coven: W. M. S., 1.05; Penacook W. M. S., 1.33. Bristol: W. M. S., 49c. Campton: W. M. S., 1.05. Candia: W. M. S., 63c. Center Har-bor: W. M. S., 38c. Chester: W. M. S., 98c. Chichester: W. M. S., 63c. Claremont: W. M. S., 1.19. Concord: West W. M. S., 1.75; South W. M. S., 3.70; East W. M. S., 56c. Conway: North, 4.44. Deerfield Center: W. M. S., 21c. Derry: East, 1.50; W. M. S., 56c; Center W. M. S., 2.38. Dover: W. M. S., 1.12. Dun-barton: W. M. S., 28c. Durham: W. M. S., 2.79. Epping: W. M. S., 38c. Exeter: Phillips W. M. S., 1.75. Farmington: W. M. S., 1.75. Franklin: W. M. S., 1.75. Goffstown: W. M. S., 2.17. Greenland: W. M. S., 63c. Hamp-stead: W. M. S., 1.75. Hampton: W. M. S., 1.54. Hancock: W. M. S., 21c. Hanover: Center W. M. S., 2.80. Henniker: W. M. S., 60c. Hill: 3.50. Hinsdale: W. M. S., 2.10. Hollis: W. M. S., 1.26. Hooksett: W. M. S., 49c. Hopkinton: W. M. S., 42c. Keene: First W. M. S., 7. Laconia: W. M. S., 1.40. Lancaster: 3.50. Lebanon: West W. M. S., 3.15. Littleton:

W. M. S., 2.10. Lyme: W. M. S., 1.54. Man-chester: First W. M. S., 2.10; Franklin St., W. M. S., 6.58; So. Main St., W. M. S., 1.05. Marlboro: W. M. S., 91c. Mason: W. M. S., 28c. Meredith: W. M. S., 52c. Merrimack: W. M. S., 1.54. Milford: W. M. S., 42c. Mil-ton: W. M. S., 14c. Mont Vernon: W. M. S., 28c. Nashua: Pilgrim W. M. S., 1.75. New-market: W. M. S., 42c. Newport: W. M. S., 1.40. North Hampton: W. M. S., 1.54. North-wood Center: W. M. S., 56c. Peterboro: W. M. S., 49c. Pittsfield: W. M. S., 91c. Plym-outh: W. M. S., 1.12. Portsmouth: W. M. S., 3.01. Raymond: W. M. S., 70c. Rindge: W. M. S., 14c. Rye: W. M. S., 1.75. Sanbornton: W. M. S., 2.87. Somersworth: W. M. S., 2.10. Stewartstown: W. M. S., 35c. Stratham: W. M. S., 56c. Sullivan: East W. M. S., 1.05. Swanzey: W. M. S., 51c. Wakefield: W. M. S., 63c. Walpole: W. M. S., 98c. Webster: W. M. S., 56c. Wolfboro: W. M. S., 49c. Total, \$111.47, of which \$96.53 is received through W. H. M. U.

NEW JERSEY—

East Orange: First, 10.82. Glen Ridge: S., 20. Pulpit Supply, 18.75. Total, \$49.57.

NEW MEXICO—

Hurley: 18.

NEW YORK—

Albany: S., 7.50; S. Prim. Dept. and Cradle Roll, 6; L. M. S., 10. Buffalo: Fitch Mem-orial, 1.80. Candor: C. E. S., 6; Jr. C. E. S., 4. Greene: 8. Mount Vernon: First, 3. New-ark Valley: W. M. S., 28.50. New York City: Bedford Park S. W. W., 12; Clinton Ave. W. L., 25; Broadway Tabernacle, S. W. W., 2; Harlem, 1.25. Norwood: 90c. Rochester: South Cradle Roll, 5. Sayville: Cradle Roll, 3.25. Sidney: W. M. S., 5. Spencerport: W. M. S., 10. Syracuse: Danforth S., 1; Prim. Dept., 4; L. U., 4.16; Y. L. C., 1. Pulpit Supply: 9.06. Total, \$158.42, of which \$134.41 is received through W. H. M. U.

NORTH DAKOTA—

Granville: 1.39. Hettinger: 1.15. Highland: 2. Lignite: 2. Palermo: 1.75. Plaza: 2.55. Sawyer: 2.85. Stady: 3.15. Total, \$16.84.

OHIO—

Cleveland: Puritan, 1.80; Cyril, 5.75; Mizpah, 2. Columbus: Mayflower, 1.63. East Cleve-land: East, 1.50. Lakewood: 2. Toledo: Birmingham, 2.10. Youngstown: Plymouth, 4.80. Collections, 4.50. Total, \$26.08.

OREGON—

Antioch: S., 2.20. Rainier: 1. Friend, "Eagle Point," 2.70. Total, \$5.90.

PENNSYLVANIA—

Arnot: 1.50. Blossburg: First, 75c. Second, 75c. Corry: 50. Kane: 5. Friend, "Kingston," 3.39. Total, \$61.36.

RHODE ISLAND—

Central Falls: 3.70. Pawtucket: Park Place, 15. Total, \$18.70.

SOUTH DAKOTA—

Carthage: 4.80. Centerville: 86c. Mission Hill: 4. Preston: 93c. Yankton: 8. W. H. M. U., 45. Total, \$63.59, of which \$45.00 is received through W. H. M. U.

TEXAS—

Spring Lake: S. Birthday Offering, 5.24. Friend, 1. Total, \$6.24.

VERMONT—

Acutneyville: W. M. S., 3. Barton: W. M. S., 8. Belows Falls: W. A., 9. Benning-ton: Second, 15.41; Y. P. S. C. E., 7.50; North, 4.12; W. M. S., 8. Bradford: W. M. S., 3. Brandon: W. M. S., 5.92. Brattleboro: First W. A., 5; Center W. A., 5.90; Children's Fair, 28. Brookfield: First W. M. S., 4. Brown-ington and Orleans: W. M. S., 5.80. Burling-ton: First W. A., 35; College St. W. M. S., 10. Castleton: L. M. C., 4.66. Coventry: W. M. S., 4. Derby: Ladies' Circle, 4. Enosburg: W. M. S., 3.55. Fair Haven: W. M. S., 5. Georgia: W. M. S., 4. Glover: West W. M. S., 2. Grafton: Willing Workers, 1.50. Hub-bardton: Surprise Circle, 2. Jamaica: W. M. S., 2. Jeffersonville: W. M. S., 4. Jericho:

First W. M. S., 4.08. Lyndonville: W. M. S., 3. Marshfield: W. M. S., 1. Middlebury: W. M. S., 7.35. Milton: W. M. S., 3. Montpelier: Bethany W. S., 6.14. Newbury: W. M. S., 12.75. Newport: W. M. S., 13.25. Northfield: Laura Hazen Circle, 1.53. Orwell: W. M. S., 4. Peacham: W. M. S., 5. Pittsford: W. M. S., 10.20. Rutland: W. M. S., 37.50. St. Albans: W. M. S., 11.75. St. Johnsbury: Center W. M. S., 2.50; North S., 5; W. A., 10.23; South W. M. S., 15; "Friend," 10. Springfield: W. M. S., 15.25. Sudbury: W. M. S., 4. Thetford: 7.59; L. B. S., 2.35. Townshend: West W. M. S., 2.58. Underhill: H. C., 4. Vergennes: W. M. S., 3.90. Waitsfield: Home Circle, 3. Wallingford: W. M. S., 6. Waterbury: W. M. S., 5. Wells River: W. M. S., 2. West Rutland: W. M. S., 3. Whiting: W. M. S., 3.70. Williamstown: W. M. S., 3. Windsor: W. and Ch. A. S., "Friend," 1. Woodstock: W. M. S., 13.38. Total, \$437.39, of which \$410.27 is received through W. H. M. U.

WASHINGTON—

Kalama: 6. Collection, 1.35. For Supplies, 70c. Total, \$8.05.

WISCONSIN—

Baraboo: S., 12.50. Beloit: Second C., 4.35. Clinton: 3. La Crosse: 20.75. Milwaukee: Grand Ave., 30. Union Grove: S., 7.55. Friends, 10. For Grants of Literature, 41.65. Total, \$129.80.

Rebate on Rent, 135.60. Total for month, \$2,943.36, of which \$1,420.76 is received through W. H. M. U.

Legacies received during March, April and May.

Estate of Edward Whitin, Massachusetts, 2,500. Hannah Williams, Ohio, 125. Harriet E. Miller, Wisconsin, 1,000. Stephen H. Bacon, New Hampshire, 1,291.68. Total for the quarter, \$4,916.68.

During the month the Society has aided 104 schools, of which 24 were newly organized.

Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief

B. H. Fancher, Treasurer

Receipts, April, May, June, 1914

UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT.

ALABAMA—\$1.85.

Millerville: Bethel, 1.85.

ARIZONA—\$12.00.

Prescott: 5. Tombstone: First, 7.

CALIFORNIA—\$15.00.

Bakersfield: First, 8; Pilgrim, 2. Loleta: S. S., 5.

COLORADO—\$44.08.

Denver: City Park, 7.50. Greeley: First, 20. Hayden: First, 2.40. Manitou: First, 6. Rico: S. S., 5.18. Rocky Ford: German S. S., 3.

CONNECTICUT—\$237.22.

Bridgeport: Black Rock S. S., 1. Chaplin: 2.34. E. Hartford: South, 1. Franklin: 1. Granby: South, 3.75. Huntington: 3. Madison: 9. New Britain: South, 2; Stanley Memorial S. S., 4.42. Norwich: Broadway, 50; Second, 3.02. Plainville: 17.50. Pomfret: First, 1. Ridgefield: 1. Salisbury: 21.72. Southington: First S. S., 3.76. Talcottville: 65. Thompson: 14.65. Washington: 20. Waterbury: First S. S., 8. Westford: 1. Westport: S. S., 3.06.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$27.82.

Washington: First, 23; S. S., 1.52; Ingram Memorial, 3.30.

FLORIDA—\$3.50.

New Smyrna: 2. Winter Park: 1.50.

GEORGIA—\$7.03.

Atlanta: Central, 1.69; Immanuel, 4.20; S. S., 1.14.

HAWAII—\$9.00.

Honolulu: Waiialua, 9.

IDAHO—\$2.00.

Nampa: Marble Front, 1. New Plymouth: Valley View, 1.

ILLINOIS—\$107.15.

Carpentersville: First S. S., 11.50. Chicago: New First, 50. Glencoe: 8. Oneida: 16. Payson: S. S., 3.15. Sycamore: First, 13.50. Winnebago: 5.

IOWA—\$26.47.

Cedar Falls: First, 3.61. De Witt: First, 9. Iowa City: S. S., 1.86. Muscatine: German, 5. Postville: 5. Preston: 2.

KANSAS—\$68.89.

Emporia: Bethany S. S., 1. Great Bend: First, 2. Independence: First, 4. Kansas City: Chelsea, 1.11; S. S., 5.44. Lawrence: 8.34. Manhattan: First, 10. Onaga: First, 8. Paola: First, 1.50. Plevna: 5. Sedgwick: Plymouth, 3. Vienna: 1. Wakarusa Valley: 3; W. H. M. U. (Wichitan): Fairmont, 1. Topeka: Central, 10; First, 2.50. Seneca: 2), 15.50.

MAINE—\$33.52.

Bridgeton: North, 3. Calais: 5. Jonesport: S. S., 3. Lewiston: Pine St., 4; S. S., 2. Turner: S. S., 1. Waterville: 12.52. West Minot: Union, 3.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$679.99.

Allston: S. S., 5. Andover: Andover Seminary, 5. Arlington: Orthodox S. S., 10. Beverly: Dane St. S. S., 7.30. Blandford: First, 3.50. Boston: Baker, 1; Park St., 65.78. Bradford: First Church of Christ, 2.50. Brookline: Harvard, 68.16; S. S., 15; Leyden, 10. Chicopee Falls: Second, 1.72. East Falmouth: S. S., 2. Easthampton: First, 2.53. Fall River: Central, 24. Fisherville: Union, 4. Halifax: 2.40. Harvard: 4. Hatfield: 13. Haverhill: West S. S., 2.64. Hinsdale: 1.33. Holbrook: Winthrop, 35.56. Holden: 1.18. Holyoke: First, 18.38; Second, 100. Hopkinton: First, 20.36. Lancaster: Evang'l, 1.05. Lexington: Hancock, 7. Lynn: Central, 5.40. Lynnfield: S. S., 2.14. Medford: Mystic, 4.06. Millbury: Second, 1.49. Mittineague: 2.54. Montague: Miller's Falls, 2.50. New Bedford: North, 7.80. Newburyport: Belleville, 4.10; Central: First, 8.79. Northampton: Edwards, 8.40; First, 26.81. Northbridge: Rockdale S. S., 2.50. Norwood: First, 4. Rockland: 3.72. Salem: Tabernacle, 7. Somerville: Broadway, 7.28. South Boston: Phillips, 20.25. South Natick: John Eliot, 3. Springfield: Faith, 10; First Ch. of Christ, 13.55; Park, 3; South, 25. Taunton: Broadway S. S., 1; Trinitarian, 6; Winslow, 2. Topsfield: 3. Wellfleet: S. S., 2.50. West Brookfield: 1. Westminster: 98c. Whitman: First, 8.10.

Worcester: Bethany S. S., 5; Piedmont, 15; Pilgrim, 10.05. Yarmouth: 9.70.

MICHIGAN—\$437.

Grand Rapids: Comstock Park, 2.80. Victor: First S. S., 1.57.

MINNESOTA—\$60.27.

Cable: S. S., 1.50. Clearwater: 6. Correll: S. S., 1. Kragness: 2. Mantorville: 2.20. Milford: 14. Minneapolis: Lowry Hill, 20; Fifth Ave., 2; Pilgrim, 2.52. Morris: First, 3.15. St. Paul: Bethany S. S., 1; Cyril S. S., 2. Staples: 2; S. S., 90c.

MISSOURI—\$107.99.

Hannibal: Pilgrim, 1. Kansas City: First, 5.22. Lebanon: First, 3.03. Neosho: First, 6. St. Louis: Pilgrim, 6.84. Springfield: German, 5.50. W. H. M. U. (Aurora): L. M. S., 2. Kansas City: Beacon Hill W. U., 73c; S. S., 17c. St. Louis: Compton Hill L. M. S., 96c. Kansas City: First W. A., 7.20; Y. W. A., 2; Priscillas, 40c. St. Louis: First Sr. L. M. S., 8.51; Fountain Park L. M. S., 46c. Maplewood: Greenwood Chapel L. M. S., 45c. St. Louis: Hyde Park L. M. S., 80c; Y. L. M. S., 48c; C. E. S., 20c; S. S., 23c; King's Messengers, 5c. Joplin: First W. M. S., 1. Maplewood: W. M. S., 1.59. Meadville: L. A., 72c. Kansas City: Met. Tabernacle W. Y., 64c. St. Louis: Pilgrim W. A., 25.58; K. D., 2.04. Kansas City: Prospect Ave. W. U., 53c; S. S., 8c. St. Joseph: First L. M. S., 2.29; Y. L. M. S., 15c; Plymouth W. M. S., 31c. Sedalia: L. M. S., 32c; S. S., 21c. Webster Groves: W. A., 3.10. Kansas City: Westminster W. H. M. S., 10. Springfield: First W. M. S., 7.20).

MONTANA—\$14.00.

Great Falls: First, 10. Livingston: 3. Roundup: 1.

NEBRASKA—\$78.81.

Blair: 3.78; S. S., 3.52. Camp Creek: 3. Clay Center: First, 1.63. Fairmount: First, 13.10. Grafton: 2.90. Lincoln: First, 25. Long Pine: 5. Madrid: 2.80. Red Cloud: 9.10. Rising City: First, 5. Sutton: First, 3.48. Weeping Water: 5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$53.08.

Amherst: 1.20. Berlin: 8.63. Hampton: 9. Keene: First, 12.50. Marlboro: 3.23. Newington: 1. North Conway: First Church of Christ, 2.47. Pelham: First, 6. Wakefield: First, 1.40. Wilton: Second, 7.65.

NEW JERSEY—\$161.13.

East Orange: First, 7.64; S. S., 10; Trinity, 35.30. Jersey City: First S. S., 8.15. Montclair: 56.25. Passaic: First, 5. Upper Montclair: Christian Union, 28.79. Westfield: 10.

NEW YORK—\$528.77.

Aquebogue: 8.50. Brooklyn: Church of the Pilgrims, 28.73; Clinton Ave., 25; Flatbush, 18.30. Buffalo: Fitch Memorial, 1.20. Candor: 81c. Clarkson: First, 1.52; S. S., 1. Copenhagen: 5. Deansboro: 2. Deer River: S. S., 5. Elmira: St. Lukes, 5.72. Fairport: 27. Friendship: 8. Greene: First, 9. Honeoye: 80c. Lisbon: First S. S., 3. Forest Hills: The Church in the Gardens, 2.96. Morrisville: 2. Newburgh: First, 1.20. New York City: Harlem: 1; Manhattan, 175.10. Niagara Falls: Pilgrim S. S., 3.35. Norwood: 60c. Owego: First Union Presby., 88c. Paris Hill: S. S., 1.55. Port Leyden: 26c. Poughkeepsie: First, 13. Prospect: 1. Riverhead: First, 12.36. Rochester: South, 1. Rockaway Beach: 1.76; S. S., 90c; Y. P. S. C. E., 34c. Ticonderoga: First, 96c. Watertown: Emmanuel, 2; S. S., 2. Westchester: Forest Ave., 2. White Plains: Westchester, 49.84. W. H. M. U. (Sayville: Aux., 10. Brooklyn: Church of Evangel W. A., 10. New York City: Broadway Tabernacle, 1. Rochester: South S. S., Class 33, 5. Brooklyn: Clinton Ave., 25. Syracuse: Danforth, 10. Camden: W. M. S., 10. Patchogue: S. S., 10. Albany: First L. H. M. S., 15. Fulton: W. M. U., 4. New York City: Broadway Tabernacle, 15).

NORTH CAROLINA—\$0.66.

Cedar Cliff: 24c. Melville: 22c. Oaks: 20c.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$2.66.

Fargo: First S. S., 1.59. Reeder: S. S., 1.07.

OHIO—\$193.47.

Cleveland: Archwood Ave., 11; Collinwood, 130; Euclid Ave., 65; Grace, 1; Hough Ave., 16.11; Mizpah Bohemian, 3; Park, 5; Puritan, 73c. Columbus: First, 10; Grandview Heights, 3; Mayflower, 54c; Plymouth, 5.87. Eagleville: 1.40. East Cleveland: Calvary, 1.25; East, 1.25. Kelloggsville: 1. Lakewood: 50c. Madison: 1.08. Mansfield: Mayflower Mem., 1.25. Martin's Ferry: S. S., 5.91. Marysville: S. S., 8.75. Medina: 8. Mt. Vernon: 4. Newark: Plymouth, 1.38. North Fairfield: 6. Oberlin: First, 5.45; Second, 8.29. Parkman: 1.12. Sandusky: First, 1.46. Toledo: Birmingham, 20c; Plymouth, 1.10; Washington St., 8.68. Twinsburg: 75c; S. S., 30c; Y. P. S. C. E., 20c. Youngstown: Plymouth, 1.60.

OKLAHOMA—\$1.97.

Kingfisher: 62c. Oklahoma City: Harrison Ave., 46c; Pilgrim, 72c. Ridgeway: 17c.

OREGON—\$6.26.

Oregon City: First, 3.45. Portland: Laurelwood S. S., 2.31. Rainier: 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$108.73.

Allegheny: First, 2.25. Arnot: 75c. Audenried: S. S., 5. Blossburg: 75c. Corry: 50. Homestead: 2.48. Kane: First, 2. Lansford: Second, 7.50. Le Raysville: 1. Milroy: White Memorial, 5.50. Plymouth: Elm S. S., 7. Spring Creek: 1.50. West Pittston: S. S., 6. W. H. M. U. (Scranton): Plymouth W. H. and F. M. S., 5; Welsh First, W. M. S., 5; Plymouth W. M. S., 5; First Welsh W. H. and F. M. S., 2), 17.

RHODE ISLAND—\$20.75.

Central Falls: 1.70. East Providence: United S. S., 2.03. Providence: Beneficent, 8.72; Free Evangel, 1.30. Riverpoint: 6. Woonsocket: Globe, 1.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$5.00.

De Sweet: S. S., 5.

TEXAS—\$7.10.

Amarillo: 3.10. Dallas: Witness, 1. Helena: 1. Houston: Pilgrim, 1. Paris: Rusk St., 1.

UTAH—\$5.00.

Salt Lake City: Phillips, 5.

VERMONT—\$54.10.

Bennington: Second, 7.59. Berlin: 3.35. Cambridge: First S. S., 1. Charlotte: 4. Colchester: S. S., 2.30. Craftsbury: 2.50. East Arlington: S. S., 1.25. Essex Center: First, 1. Guilford: 1.50. North Bennington: 2.06. Sharon: S. S., 2. Springfield: 10.40. West Brattleboro: 6.75. Westmore: 3. Danby: 5.40.

WASHINGTON—\$35.25.

Almira: 2. Blaine: 2. Hillyard: First, 1. Roy: 5. Seattle: First German, 2; Prospect, 6.25; Plymouth, 17.

WISCONSIN—\$15.25.

Adams: S. S., 2.50. Waukesha: Tabernacle, 12.75.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

For the three months of April, May and June, 1914.

Under the Apportionment as printed above\$ 2,740.14
From other sources, including Legacies, Conditional Gifts and Interest 8,934.07

Total for the second quarter of

1914\$11,674.21

For the six months from January 1 to July 1, 1914.

Total under the Apportionment....\$ 9,430.31

Total from other sources, including Legacies, Conditional Gifts and Interest 18,537.63

Grand Total for the first six

months of 1914.....\$27,967.94